THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 4. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE IRISH TRADES RIOTS.

The English Railroad Accident

The Great Floods in Australia.

Serious Rioting on the Fourth

Gov. Geary Called On for Troops.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train Wrecked on the Great Northern Railroad—A Scene of Horror.

From the London Telegraph, June 23.

The facts of the terrible accident which occurred near Newark early on Tuesday morning were so clear at first that little remains to be added to the accounts published yesterday. A general goods train from the north was proceeding at the rate of sixteen to twenty miles per hour past Newark station, on the main up line of the Great Northern, when, on passing under Claypole Bridge, half a mile from the station, the axle of a six-ton truck belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, which formed part of the train, broke. The immediate consequence appears to have been to throw this truck with a jerk on to or across the up-line at the very moment when the Yorkshire excursion train of thirty carriages, conveying 500 or 600 persons from London, ran up at the rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour. The engine of the passenger train seems to have bounded off the line, struck the embankment, rebounded towards the line without regaining the rails, and to have dashed on with the train behind it, partly on and partly off the way, and under the bridge, the engine itself, or one of the carriages, chipping a piece of stone off the buttress as it passed. For fifty yards or more, the engine, a locomotive of fifty tons weight, and the carriages immediately behind, jolted and bumped along off the metals. Then the engine, having left the way, darted off to the embankment on the left, struck the bank, and turned completely over. Nearly if not quite half the train was instantaneously thrown over and about the prostrate locomotive. The latter half, consisting of fifteen or sixteen carriages, had become detached, and remain on the rails. The whole of the other carriages were, by the force of the impetus, driven over and into each other in one general wreck, piled high by the wayside rather than scattered around. A brook ran at the foot of the small embankment of the railway; and a green bank, surmounted by a thin thorn fence, marked the company's land off from a small pasture-field adjoining. Here, at 1·30 o'clock, the quiet of the summer morning in the country was broken by the horrid roar of the overturned engine and by the cries and groans of wounded persons. Naturally, the passengers in the after-part of the train were the first to give assistance, and to run off to Newark and scour the district for further aid. Adequate help, both surgical and mechanical, appears to have been gotten together as promptly as could be expected at so untimely an hour. Still the agony of the sufferers were in some cases necessarily protracted.

It would appear that the truck which caused the accident remained attached to the fore part of the train after it struck the excursion engine, and was drawn a distance of three hundred yards or more before the coupling gave way and it was thrown off, while several trucks in the rear of it were scattered about at the first shock, two being overturned into a pool of stagnant water on the London side of the bridge. It is fortunate that nothing particularly inflammable or explosive was in the goods train, and that the engine did not run full tilt against the buttress of the bridge, and so render the wreck of the train even more complete than it has been. Gangs of men are still employed in clearing away the *debris*, and as every train, whether to or from London, passes the spot, the carriage windows are filled with the heads of passengers endeavoring to get a glimpse of the scene of the accident.

Mr. C. A. Wilson, music seller, of Leeds, acted with remarkable presence of mind. This gentleman was seated in a compartment with one lady and four gentlemen. He felt first a bump, saw the lamp shake, felt the train off the line, and the next instant found himself almost buried, he knew not where. Recovering breath and collecting his faculties, he discovered that he was tightly held by a heavy weight of timber pressing on his ankle and hip. Overhead and around him were broken planks and splinters.

A good deal of this he managed to clear away, but he was quite unable to extricate his leg. On all sides he heard the cries of the wounded. He could give no help, but, with manly fortitude, he refrained from calling for assistance until others in greater danger than himself were relieved. The circumstances were trying, because, as Mr. Wilson found, while his ankle was fast held, one knee was bent on the chest of a gentleman below him—one who had sat in the same carriage, a friend whom he knew, and who not unnaturally urged him very earnestly to "sing out." Groping about as far as his outstretched hands could reach, Mr. Wilson felt and saw the arms of a lady. Withdrawing his hands, he found them stained with blood. The lady was Mrs. Robinson, who had sat in the next seat of the carriage, and was here crushed to death. For two hours did he and his friend below remain firmly held in the grip of the heavy timber pressing on them.

When at length the workmen got to them, Mr. Wilson directed their operations, and after danger from misapplied leverage, and an accidental and probably well-meant blow on the head from a crowbar, he and the man beneath were liberated. Mr. Wilson's ankle was believed to be broken, but it is happily whole, though bruised and sprained. Many other incidents of a more or less severe nature must have marked the scene before all the wounded were cleared off to Newark or sent on to their homes.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Great Floods—Further Freshets and Disasters.

From the Sydney Herald, April 26.

Since our last European and American summary there have been further reports of disastrous floods at Moraya and in the Braidwood district to the south, and further destructive inundations to the north.

At Araluen the gold claims there were all flooded and much distress caused thereby, as it will occupy two months before operations can be again carried on; the workingmen are only paid while in active employment. A very severe flood rose in the Richmond river district, and on one station, the property of Messrs. Girard, upwards of eighteen hundred head of cattle were drowned.

In describing this visitation a correspondent of the local journal writes:—There had been dreadful havoc made in the herds of Messrs. Girard, on the Dungarrubba station; above thirteen hundred head had been counted when our informant left, and it is supposed the number drowned will prove to be nearly 2000, among them several fine young bulls recently purchased. There were forty-six carcasses taken out of the framework of a house which was being put up on a part of the run. Some seven or eight horses were drowned also, but it is not known whether they were all Messrs. Girards' or not yet." To this is to be added the total destruction of crops of maize and other cereals on farms extending over a large area of country.

The fatal accidents have been few, but many instances of almost miraculous escapes from death are related, of which the following is a fair sample:—"Just about the time rain set in a laboring man started from Kynumboon, intending to walk overland to the Richmond river. The poor fellow, however, on reaching Talgum, at the head of the Tweed river, about twenty miles distant, owing to the heavy downpour of rain, found himself hemmed in by the waters, and with little to sustain life. Here the unfortunate traveller was doomed to remain a fortnight without food, subsisting upon a kind of nut which he found in the bush, and when discovered by the mail boy, who was endeavoring to travel with the mails, the poor fellow was living upon some grass which he had just gathered and boiled, but was rather emaciated in appearance, while his intellect showed signs of being affected from long exposure and hardship endured in such weather. Upon receipt of the news the constable stationed at the Tweed went out with provisions, but failed to reach the spot, owing to the spread of waters. Mr. Gray then despatched a black fellow, but he too returned, having been unsuccessful. As soon as practicable, however, the constable again started out, when he managed to reach Talgum, and quickly supplied the poor traveller's wants, who he found was too weak to walk back, so he was compelled to leave him there, and he was still at Talgum on Tuesday, the 22d, when our informant passed, then very weak, and presented a strange appearance; yet he reported himself recovering, but the progress he was making in that respect was evidently very slow."

The Government and the Floods Committee, who have funds to the amount of £5000 in hand from subscriptions raised for the sufferers by the floods in 1867, have relieved the immediate wants of the sufferers in all districts from which applications have been received.

RUSSIA.

Religious Persecution—From Poland to the Baltic.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, of June 20, says that the persecution with which the Catholics of Poland have been visited has now been extended to the Baltic provinces of Russia. All public functionaries belonging to the Reformed Church are compelled to attend all the religious solemnities celebrated in the Russian churches in honor of the Emperor or other members of the imperial family. They have in vain represented that they perform those religious duties in their own places of worship, and they have been informed that the Greek faith being that of the State they must attend all solemn ceremonies the object of which is to implore the Divine blessing in favor of the reigning dynasty.

On the occasion of the last celebration of the Emperor's birthday the Governor of Riga, in order to ascertain whether all the Protestant functionaries had really been present at the *Te Deum*, gave notice that, immediately after the religious ceremony, he would, on behalf of the Emperor, receive the congratulations of the civil and military authorities. The proselytism thus sought to be carried out to the detriment of their co-religionists has greatly excited the French Protestants, and a member of the Evangelical Consistory of Paris, M. de Pressense, has ventured to address himself directly to the Emperor, in the hope of securing to the Protestants of the Baltic provinces the liberty of conscience which they had been promised.

The Czar received the petition at Ems, and he said, in reply to M. de Pressense, that if that gentleman chose to visit him during his stay in Germany, his Majesty would be willing to see him. Acting upon this invitation, M. de Pressense has proceeded to Jungerheim, near Darmstadt, where the Emperor has lately been staying.

JAPAN.

A Raid Upon Images—Iconoclastic Tendencies of the Japanese—The Imperial Residence.

The late persecution against native Christians in Japan seems not to have been directed against that faith alone, but against Buddhism also, or, in other words, against image worship in general. The Japanese are worshippers of nature; no images are to be found in the temple of what may be called the established religion.

Buddhists are as much dissenters from the State religion as are the Christians. Buddhists and Christians alike have images in their temples of worship, and the iconoclastic zeal of the orthodox faith, as by law established, cannot brook the mummeries of image worship, whether of Indian or European origin. A remarkable evidence of their determination to utterly abolish idols is shown by an iconoclastic edict, which dooms to destruction even the great idol of the empire, a colossal image of Buddha in bronze, of world-wide fame, called Biboots.

The gigantic statue is for sale, and as it is too large to remove it without breaking it up, it is likely soon to be turned to some useful purpose, after having for six centuries contributed to promote a debasing superstition. The *Gazette* says there was recently a report that the celebrated Buddhist idol "Daibutz" had been sold to a foreign firm. We cannot ascertain for certain whether it be so or not; but neither the Japanese officials of whom we have inquired, or the priest at the shrine itself, have heard anything of the kind. We sincerely hope it is untrue.

ATTEMPTED BALLOON ASCENT.

Celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" in St. Louis—A Balloon that Would Not Go Up.

Four o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 5th, was the time announced in a number of advertisements for Prof. Chevalier, a so-called famous aeronaut, to make an ascent in his balloon, or, as he terms it, flying machine *L'Esperance*, from Concordia Park. As was to be expected, a great deal of interest was manifested in the enterprise, and at about 3 o'clock 500 persons had assembled at the park, the charge for admittance being 25 cents each.

The professor had previously made arrangements with the St. Louis gas works to fill his balloon with gas, and according to the agreement paid down $90. The quantity of gas required to fully inflate the balloon is 20,000 feet, and this was the quantity agreed upon. The process of inflation commenced soon after two o'clock at a gas-lamp at the corner of State and Ohio streets, about a quarter of a mile north of the park, and there was a considerable number of spectators present. The balloon was about two-thirds full of gas, when, according to the professor's story, Mr. Fay, the agent of the gas works, considered that it would not be safe to admit any more into it, and gave orders to that effect. Another misfortune happened to the aeronaut at that moment. A slight breeze of wind wafted the balloon against a projection of the lamp, and two holes, of two or three inches in length, were accidentally made in the varnished silk of which it is constructed. Despite these unexpected disasters, the professor got into the basket, while about a dozen men held the ropes that held the floating mass, and walked in the direction of the park. The professor threw out the ballast from the basket to have a better ascent, but he was only dragged across the ground through a pond of water, where he was pretty well soaked. Finally, Mr. Chevalier, in a fit of desperation, cut loose the basket and attempted to ascend by holding on to the ropes of the balloon, but some of the bystanders prevented him from making any further attempt.

After the above occurrence, the balloon remained near the entrance of the park, where any one could see it gratis.

The L'Esperance balloon appeared to be of the ordinary spherical shape as it lay on the ground discharging gas, and rolling about like a huge fish left high and dry on the seashore, but when fully inflated it has, it is said, an oblong shape. The balloon is provided with propellers which the professor claims will enable it to be elevated or depressed at will. It can also, he says, be guided to any point of the compass. It is of a light brown color, and made of varnished oil silk. The professor estimates that he lost three or four hundred dollars in consequence of the failure to make the ascent yesterday.

COLORED RIOTERS.

Serious Disorder at Marysville, Pa.—The Governor's Aid Invoked.

Yesterday, while the colored military were holding a picnic at the Marysville woods, a serious fight arose. The story we have received is as follows:—

Some of the negro troops insisted on having liquor at the Railroad hotel, but Mr. Joseph Seidle, the proprietor, refused their request, and the demand for stimulants becoming violent, he ordered them out of his house. They refused to accede to his demand, when he attempted, with the assistance of an employe, to forcibly eject the crowd. A desperate fight resulted, in which pistols, guns, clubs and bottles were freely used by the assailants. Several negro women are said to have been there with revolvers, engaged in the melee. Mr. Seidle was knocked down, and received severe contusions on the head, reported to have been from the butt of a musket. Samuel Bowman was shot in the face; George Andrews was shot in the forehead; W. E. M'Ken, of Harrisburg, was hit in the head. Two men named Anspach and Kneply were also said to have been hit in the head. The fracas commenced after dinner, at about two o'clock.

The alarm throughout the town was great, the news spreading like wildfire, and the reports were wild and confused.

At five o'clock Captain W. H. Weaver, who was in the service during the war, telegraphed the Governor as follows:—

"MARYSVILLE, July 4, 1870.—Governor John W. Geary—:Colored troops are rioting, shooting peaceful citizens on the streets. Send us help.

"W. H. WEAVER,
"Late Captain Commanding,
"12th Regiment P. R. V. C."

A second despatch was as follows:—

"MARYSVILLE, July 4, 1870.—General John W. Geary, Harrisburg:—Colored troops have left. As they passed through the town they poured a volley over our town and wounded some five or six, as near as I can come. Please arrest officers and company, when charges will be preferred for rioting. W. H. WEAVER,
"Late Captain."

Captain Weaver received the following answer:—

"CAPTAIN W. H. WEAVER:—Governor Geary directs me to summon you here forthwith to report to me at the State Capital Hotel.

"A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General."

Captain Weaver arrived here last night and had a consultation with the Governor, who instructed him to bring the offending parties to justice by civil process, and as the individuals concerned on the side of the colored men all reside in this city, a number of processes were issued to-day for their apprehension.

At the time there was an Odd Fellows' picnic in progress near Marysville, embracing lodges from Marysville, Duncannon, Dauphin and Newport—all white—and while a portion of the lodges were proceeding homeward in the cars at 6 o'clock, with women and children, it is reported on one side that the colored men attacked the train, firing into the cars; and on the other side that the whites gave the first offense. It is difficult to decide who was to blame in the excitement, which was great.—*Harrisburg Topic, July 5.*

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

The Ladies Out in Full Force on the Fourth—The Experience of a Nymph Seeking for Facts.

"The day we celebrate" was inaugurated at the free baths on the Fourth by a grand charge of females of every age, color and condition, who advanced in a steady stream from 5 A. M. till 2 P. M., without seeming to diminish in numbers. The ticket receivers who were stationed at the doors were kept as lively as crickets during the whole morning in giving out tickets and answering questions put to them by their fair patrons, and at the conclusion of their day's labor a fervent prayer went up doubtless that such another throng would in the future never darken the doors, at least in the same manner as yesterday, as it would require the patience of Job himself and the fortitude of Grant to withstand the avalanche of difficulties that surrounded the ticket-takers. "Mr. Officer," asked a damsel who came from Second avenue, "do you really think the bath is dangerous—are there any vermin in the water? I have heard so many, many different stories about the class of people who frequent them—mere laborers' wives and drunken men—that I have really resolved to test them myself and ascertain the truth."

The questioner, who was "fair to look upon," accompanied the above remarks by a look of utter disdain at the females who were crowding in, but her fears being quieted by the gentlemanly ushers, she ventured in, but soon returned with horror depicted on her countenance at the spectacle that had greeted her astonished optics. Without waiting to explain her opinion of the scenes she had witnessed, she hurried out through the gangway, muttering, "Horrible, filthy, indecent," until lost to view in the surging multitude of astonished matrons and maids. The merry laughter on the inside and the pleasant expression of the countenances of those who came out after having partaken of a bath in the cool, pure water, belied the exclamations of the disgusted visitor.

Throughout the day until their closing, fully 4000 females patronized both baths, and their popularity has been fully established. Yesterday each bath was provided with an experienced female waitress by Superintendent Krack, who attended to every want of their respective charges. As the season advances, and the excellent manner in which the baths are conducted becomes known generally throughout the city, hundreds of ladies who have hitherto abstained from visiting through a fear of impropriety, will, it is expected, patronize them to an extent unknown in the annals of free baths.

The bath at the foot of Charles street, by reason of its removal so recently from Thirteenth street, was not crowded as much as the one at Fifth street; as it was, however, some 800 or 900 ladies visited it, a portion partially from curiosity, but most of them to bathe. Owing to the great numbers present yesterday, which completely took the officers on hand by surprise, it has been decided in the future to lengthen the time for bathing one or two hours.—*N. Y. Times.*

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Atrocious Murder of an Infant.

On Saturday night last one of the most atrocious murders which we have been called upon to record took place near Beltsville, Md., thirteen miles north of this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the victim being the infant of Mr. Albert Read, aged nine months, and the perpetrator a colored woman named Mary Wallace, who has been employed as a servant in the house where Mr. Read's family were boarding. This woman having been on Saturday detected stealing some of Mrs. Read's nurse's clothes, was charged with it, and the lady by whom she was employed informed her that she would have to leave on Sunday. It was the habit of Mrs. Read to take into her room some prepared milk with which to feed the child when it awoke, and about one o'clock Sunday morning the child crying awakened her, and Mr. Read gave the little one some of the milk, of which it took but little. Mr. Read found that the milk was bitter, and calling the attention of the lady of the house to it, she tasted it, as did Mr. Read, and suspected that something unusual had been mixed with it. Their suspicions were in a few moments confirmed, for the child, after writhing in agony about half an hour, died, and the lady was taken with violent pains. Dr. Belt was summoned at once and tried to save the life of the child, but could not. Examining the milk he at once detected strychnine in it. Inquiries were at once made as to who could have put the poison in the child's milk, and it was ascertained that a small quantity of strychnine had been brought to the house, with a view to kill rats, and a boy employed in the house had seen the girl Mary take some of it from the bottle. She was therefore detained in the house until the matter could be investigated. The grand parents and friends of the family were informed of the affair on Sunday, and an inquest was also held, when a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated was rendered. The accused was present at the inquest, and strenuously denied having any hand in the business, notwithstanding she was closely questioned, but subsequently to the inquest she admitted that she did put the poison in the milk, so that the nurse might be charged with the murder of the child. She was committed to jail at Marlboro. The corpse of the little one was brought to this city on Sunday, and the funeral took place yesterday afternoon.—*Washington Star, last evening.*

IRELAND.

The Trades Combination Riots in Cork.

From the Cork Reporter, June 25.

The city last night was again thrown into a scene of turmoil and disorder, and until midnight the police were incessantly occupied in charging on the mob in the endeavor to disperse them.

Stones were showered upon them, particularly in the vicinity of the Coal quay and North Main street, where the various lanes and alleys afford particular facilities for escape. Patrick street was kept comparatively clear by the First Royal Dragoons and mounted constabulary, who swept through it at intervals.

The scenes of violence in the North Main street particularly were positively dreadful, and presented the aspect of a guerilla warfare.

It would appear that the riots have assumed more the form of a fierce and determined opposition of authority than disturbances arising from a trade dispute. There is still a hope entertained that even at the eleventh hour the mob will be deprived of any pretext for further disturbance by an amicable settlement being come to between the journeymen tailors and their masters. A movement in that direction has been made at a meeting held in Cork Institution, where the representatives of the rival interests assembled in the presence of the Mayor and Messrs. F. Lyons and Cautillon to discuss the points of difference between them.

Punishment.

From the Cork Reporter, June 25.

At the Police Office yesterday several persons were sent for trial to the assizes and others sentenced to various periods of imprisonment for taking part in the riots on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Starkie, R. M., replied to a complaint made on the previous day by Mr. Philip O'Connell that the local magistrates had neglected their duty. For his part he had acted promptly, and when the crowd had attacked the London house immediate steps were taken to disperse them. They had not a sufficient force to meet a sudden emergency, and a riot did take place in consequence, but he rejoiced that there were no unfortunate results, which was entirely due to the forbearance of the authorities.

The Second Night's Rioting.

The Cork *Reporter* describes the scenes and proceedings of the second night as follows:—

Towards evening crowds began to assemble in Patrick street, particularly in the vicinity of Winthrop street and the houses belonging to Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Lee, merchant tailors, which had been wrecked on the night before. The police, with considerable forethought, cleared the street, but not without some difficulty, the mob exhibiting their hostility by loud imprecations and throwing stones whenever an opportunity presented itself by which the individual offenders could escape observation. A troop of the First Royal Dragoons, with drawn swords, swept from end to end of Patrick street, while numbers ran off and sheltered themselves in door-ways to avoid being trampled under foot. A large force of the 65th Infantry at the same time cleared the flagways, while the mounted constabulary charged the mob on Patrick's Bridge, dispersing them along the quays. This had the desired effect for a time, but it did not drive the crowd off, for when the military passed on they crowded into the streets again, until a fresh onslaught drove them for refuge into the back streets. The scenes of disorder and violence throughout the night were indescribable. The length of Patrick street, Prince's street, Marlboro street, Winthrop street, Academy street, and all the leading avenues to the central artery of the city were swept by mounted constabulary and dragoons, supported energetically by the constabulary with fixed bayonets. As each sally was made, the people rushed headlong, numbers falling on the road, while the others passed over them; but their terror was so great that they managed generally to scramble out of the way of danger. About 8 o'clock the police were drawn and stationed in several parts of Patrick street, the main body occupying the centre of the street, and the other at Cook street, Maylor street and Marlboro street. Soon after this hour, the news having gone abroad that the riot had commenced again, several contingents from the suburbs and extremities of the town began to gather in Patrick street, and in order to keep them from clustering and blocking up the thoroughfare the police had made several charges after them, in one of which a man named Quinlan was knocked down and received a slight cut from a sword on the right arm. At this juncture the authorities, seeing that the police force was totally inadequate to quell the row, which was gradually beginning to come to a crisis, sent for the military, and soon after that a detachment of the 1st Royals and the Light Dragoons arrived on the spot, the latter of which immediately charged up Patrick street and the Parade, but fortunately met with no opposition. The latter were stationed opposite the Victoria Hotel and convenient to the shops of Messrs. Lee & Fitzpatrick, which were gutted on the previous night, and where they remained stationary mostly during the greater part of the night, except on one or two occasions, when they were called into requisition to clear the flags. While the military were thus kept stationary several pickets of police, with side-arms, charged down Academy street and Marlboro street several times.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Prison cases of the July term are before the court.

Philip Comfort was twice convicted of assault and battery. He went into a tavern and shied a brick against the bartender's head, and when arrested for so doing he maliciously tripped the officer and threw him down upon the sidewalk.

Thomas Neil pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat. During the fire at Chesnut and Water streets on the 25th of last month he was seen going out of a house in the immediate vicinity with another man's coat under his shirt. He wore a fireman's shirt.

George Williams owned up to the theft of six pieces of English lawns, valued at $60, the property of R. Price & Co.

John Kinsey, a youth of about nineteen summers, pleaded guilty to a charge of abstracting $100 from the store of Frederick Harmer, by whom he was employed as errand boy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, July 6 —Charles Delong, injured at Jersey City by the explosion of a cannon on the Fourth, died this morning.

Weather Reports.

JULY 6, 9 A. M.	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Plaister Cove		clear.	65
Halifax	N.	do.	73
Boston	S. W.	do.	75
New York	S.	do.	78
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	cloudy.	78
Washington	N. E.	do.	76
Fortress Monroe	S.	raining.	76
Richmond	S. E.	do.	80
Charleston	S. S. W.	clear.	83
Savannah	S.	do.	90
Augusta, Ga.	E. S. E.	cloudy.	78
Buffalo	W.	do.	81
Pittsburg	W.	clear.	72
Chicago	W.	do.	72
Louisville	W.	cloudy.	82
Mobile	N.	clear.	84
New Orleans	N. W.	do.	94
Key West	S.	do.	95
Havana		do.	88

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling News from China.

Massacre of Christians at Pekin

Prince Hohenzollern and Spain.

France Opposes the Nomination

Drowning Case at Chester.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Thomas Hughes Coming to America.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., is about making a three months' visit to the United States. He will sail from Southampton in the Bremen steamer Donau on the 2d of August.

Hohenzollern Accepts.

LONDON, July 6.—Well-informed correspondents say that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern has formally accepted the Spanish crown. The English Government approves, but France still objects.

FRANCE.

Prince Hohenzollern.

PARIS, July 6.—The *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official newspaper of this city, says in its issue to-day:—"We learn that the Government would consider the Spanish enthronement of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a check and menace to France. Under these circumstances, the Government has decided to energetically oppose the project.

Banquet by M. Ollivier.

Prime Minister Ollivier gave a grand banquet last evening. A great crowd of people were present, among whom were General Prim and Baron Werther, Prussian Ambassador. The latter left early in the evening, which fact gave rise to much comment, many asserting that France would have just cause of war if the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern were insisted upon.

Excitement Among the Diplomats.

Late yesterday afternoon, after his interview with the Emperor, M. Ollivier saw the Duke of Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador from Spain. The result of these meetings was a firm and energetic note to Baron Werther. Immediately on its receipt the Baron departed for Ems, to meet the King of Prussia.

Commercial Excitement.

There is considerable excitement in commercial circles here. The Bourse opened flat. Rentes 71 francs 50 centimes, or 95 centimes lower than the opening of yesteday.

CHINA.

Terrible Massacre of Christians.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Morning Post* has a telegram dated at Tientsin, June 25, giving the particulars of a terrible massacre of Christians by the natives, at Pekin, on the 21st of that month.

The Count de Rochechouart, the French Secretary of Legation, and a number of priests and sisters of mercy were ruthlessly slaughtered. The cathedral was also burned, and a number of Russians killed.

PRUSSIA.

The Fourth of July at Berlin.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated here. Mr. Fay presided at a banquet at which there was a large gathering of Americans. Despatches from other German cities report similar festivities on the 4th.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 6—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 93@93⅛, for August account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s, 1862s, 90⅞; 1865s, old, 90⅝; 1867s, 89⅞; 10-40s, 88¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central firm at 115½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 6—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 93. American securities easier; United States 5-20s, 1862s, 90½; 1865s, old, 90⅜; 1867s, 89⅝. Illinois Central flat at 114¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—1·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Lard dull. Tallow, 43s. 5d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The bill making additional appropriations and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, contains appropriations amounting to $1,725,000, $1,000,000 of which is to defray the expenses incurred in taking the ninth census and $17,900 for the Department of Justice.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell is detached from the Miantonomah and ordered to the Plymouth. Lieutenant-Commander Richardson Clover is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Michigan. Chief Engineer Robert Danby is detached from duty at New Orleans and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Charles S. Boker is detached from duty at Mound City and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander F. O. Davenport is detached from the Onward and placed on waiting orders. Master E. W. Henrick is detached from the Dictator and placed on waiting orders. Master Emmet McCormack and Ensign George A. D. Avell are ordered to examination for promotion. The order detaching Commander F. R. Smith from the Boston Navy Yard and ordering him to the Plymouth has been revoked.

FROM THE STATE.

Two Boys Drowned at Chester.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER, July 6.—Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, two brothers, named John and George Wunderlich, the first aged eleven and the other thirteen years, were drowned in the Delaware at the mouth of Chester creek, while bathing. The bodies were recovered soon after the unfortunate accident occurred, and conveyed to the residence of their parents in this city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, July 6, 1870.

The bank statement for the past week is rather more favorable than usual, though the surplus of loanable capital is gradually diminishing from the steady expansion of loans. The latter have increased $753,987, but there is also an increase in the deposits of $309,018, and in specie of $188,426, the latter two items showing a substantial change in the situation of the market. The supply is therefore below that of the previous week, but not sufficient to affect the rates of loans, which continue at last quotations.

Gold is quiet but steady, with all the sales between 111⅜ and 111¾.

Governments are quiet and not materially changed, though there is a slight decline in some of the issues.

Stocks were active and on the whole strong. In City 6s there were sales of the old issues at 100 and of the new do. at 101¾. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 88.

In Reading the transactions were light at about 53·44. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58@58⅛; Camden and Amboy at 119⅝; Philadelphia and Trenton at 118; and Lehigh Valley at 57¼; Oil Creek and Allegheny was in great demand at 47¼@47½, and the bonds sold up to 81⅝.

Canal shares were in demand, but the only sales were in Lehigh at 35. 17¾ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

The balance of the list was steady, but attracted very little attention from investors or speculators. Several sales of McClintock Oil were made at ·81.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@115½; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅞; do. 1867, do. 110¾@111; do. 1868, do., 110⅜@111; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅛@111¾; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅞@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do., Nov. 1865, 111¾@112; do. do., July, 110⅝@110⅞; do. do., 1867, 110¾@111; do. 1868, 110⅜@111; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; Pacifics, 114@114⅝. Gold, 111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅜	10·50 A. M.	111⅜
10·22 "	111⅜	11·02 "	111⅜
10·23 "	111⅜	12·00 M.	111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.—The Flour market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, there being no demand except from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate necessities. Prices, however, remain without quotable change. The sales foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·90@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50, the latter for choice Pennsylvania; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·75, the latter for choice; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is more demand for prime Wheat from the local millers at yesterday's prices, but other descriptions are not much sought after. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·47; and 1500 bushels Indiana on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1 for Western and $1·05@1·08 for Pennsylvania. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of 5500 bushels at $1·08@1·09 for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and $1@1·05 for Western mixed. Oats are firmer; 3500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62@65c.; and some mixed Western at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $37 per ton.

Whisky is dull; we quote Western iron-bound at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

GLASGOW, July 6.—The steamships Australia and Dorian, from New York for Glasgow, were signalled off Moville this morning.

PLYMOUTH, July 6.—The steamship Teutonia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived here last evening.

A despatch from Brest this morning announces the arrival of the steamer St. Laurent at that port last evening, on her way from New York for Havre.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia from Glasgow. Also, the Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, do.
N. G. bark Paul, Klatt, Amsterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
N. G. bark Kosmos, Wierichs, Hamburg, do.
N. G. bark Askur, Pedersen, Stettin, do.
Brig James Comill, Comill, Trinidad, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. F. Carver, Norwood, Salem, Mass., Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Malloy, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Alexander, Baker, New London, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, Fall River, do.
Schr Fly, Heath, Fall River, do.
Schr United States, Hopkins, Bristol, R. I., do.
Schr St. Mary, Steelman, Lynn, do.
Schr Caroline, Carroll, New London, do.
Schr R. Law, Eldridge, Westerley, R. I., do.
Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, Hartford, do.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Gardner, Lynn, do.
Schr A. Trudell, Hess, Providence, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark James A. Borland, Baker, 40 days from Cadiz, with old iron and wine to order.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton, Me., with nails to Knight & Sons.
Schr Casket, Matthews, from Choptank River, with old iron to Knight & Sons.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Boston, with ice to City Ice Co.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, from Long Island.
Schr R. G. Whildin, Fennimore, from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Richard Hill, Smith, 4 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr James Alderdice, Willetts, from Providence.
Schr L. A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Hartford.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from New York.
Schr Mary Louise, Simpson, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE STORY OF LABOR AND TRADE IN IRELAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great trade strike in Cork, based as it is upon the action and influence of a number of labor unions combining together to exclude competition from their line of industry, is a sad illustration of the fact how intelligent men, when blinded by prejudice and carried away by unreflecting excitement, may forget the lessons that the history of their own country affords. No community on earth has been so victimized by arbitrary and violent action against her skill and workmanship as Ireland. Two hundred years ago the fame of her woollen manufacture was heard all over Europe. The products of the Irish loom were sent to all the north countries, and even to France, Spain, and Portugal, whence came a profusion of wines, fruits, oils, and silks in return, with a host of other commodities that beautified the Irish homes of other days and encouraged in the Irish gentry the refined tastes which, amid all the misfortunes of their native land, they still retain. The French Government even gave Irish manufacturers standing contracts, by which they furnished the peculiar kind of cloth that was used for its army wear.

Says Swift in his instructive "Letters:"—"The condition of our trade was glorious and flourishing. * * * At that time the current money of Ireland was foreign silver. A man could hardly receive one hundred pounds sterling without finding the coin of all the Northern powers and of every prince of the German empire among them."

But in 1696 the manufacturers of Bristol, England, jealous of this beautiful Irish prosperity, petitioned the King, complaining that "the cheapness of provisions in Ireland, the advantages of water-power and the goodness of the climate doth invite over his Majesty's subjects to settle there, and if a stop be not put to it by legislative enactment that country (Ireland) would possess itself of the chief trade of the empire." To this the King replied that he would "do all in his power to discourage the woollen trade of Ireland." On June 9, 1698, both houses of Parliament addressed the King on the same subject, and referred especially to the excellence of the material as one great cause of Irish success. Finally the act of 10th and 11th of William III was passed, prohibiting the export of wool and woollen manufactures from Ireland under penalty of forfeiture of goods and ship and five hundred pounds sterling fine. The exportation of fuller's earth, so necessary in the manufacture of cloth, was prohibited in England, and the Irish trade was thus additionally crippled. Twenty-two embargo laws were subsequently passed in forty years, and all Irish merchants, whether Catholic or Protestant, were absolutely prohibited from importing or exporting anything excepting directly from or to British merchants resident in England, the goods to be conveyed exclusively in British built vessels. These laws drove out of Ireland forty-two thousand families, or about two hundred thousand people, for one-tenth of the whole population had been engaged in the woollen manufacture. They fled to the Continent, and were received with open arms, particularly in Germany, whose children are now so harshly met at the Irish threshold with disorders, fomented, as investigation would more than likely show, by agents not of Irish birth, but coming from the same centre whose emissaries are now agitating France. From that moment Irish trade and manufactures dwindled out, until, in 1782, Ireland began to feel the delight of self-government through a Parliament of her own, and from that time on, to use the expressive language of Lord Clare, "no nation on the habitable globe advanced in culture, commerce, and manufactures with the same rapidity as Ireland from 1782 to 1800." Artisans flocked in from all neighboring nations and were well employed; population rose from three to five millions, and the wages of labor doubled and trebled. In Dublin five thousand carpenters were busy; a few years ago there were but five hundred. In the same city were over fifteen thousand silk weavers, and lately there were but three hundred, although the city is now twice its former size. The magnificence of Dublin, the wealth and elegant display of its resident gentry, and the rich splendor of its architecture, became the wonder of the most distinguished visitors from England and the Continent. Yet even all this material grandeur was eclipsed by the genius of her orators, her statesmen, her philosophers, poets, and patriots, who made that brief period memorable forevermore in Irish annals. But this gorgeous picture of prosperity faded away again when Ireland lost the last semblance of her independence, and trade went down so low and its decline produced so fierce a competition among the many half-starving workmen that in 1838, when Daniel O'Connell, the "liberator" and the true friend of Ireland, denounced the outrages that had been committed by the trades, and rebuked them openly at their great meeting held in the Royal Exchange in Dublin, he only narrowly escaped with his life from the infuriated leaders. Indeed, he had to be escorted to his residence by a body of police and mounted guardsmen. Alas! Irish brain had been poisoned by the leaven that was at work to divide, prostrate and conquer Irish nationality.

Mr. O'Connell, in terms of the most commanding argument and eloquence, showed the utter fallacy of the violent and oppressive trades movement, and pictured the dissension, the hatreds, the tyranny and the weakness that must inevitably follow. The sad history of Ireland's after years remains to prove how right he was.

We might point out the changes, and, in certain places, the development that has come in the very latest years. These, however, may furnish us a theme for future treatment. But as we look around us we behold on every side the faces of Ireland's exiles, and each day read the record of the thousands that still prefer tempting the deep and the long uncertainties of life beyond a wide and stormy ocean to the tender mercies of such labor laws as they have left them on their natal soil, even when backed by trades unions, well stimulated from outside. The harp that was attuned to the sorrows of the brave must break in every string when swept by rude hands to utter the tones of defiant oppression, and will echo to its hallowed strains of old no more.

The poor German who lands in Ireland to-day will fitly represent the poor Irishman who disembarked at the threshold of Fatherland two hundred years ago and him who sets foot on the quays of New York while we are writing. To reject this testimony is to trample on all that was noble in the past and to invite the slow but sure and relentless retribution of God's justice in the future. But Erin, amid all her trials and her errors, has ever had a guardian angel near, and her sons, if beguiled for an hour, will yet re-embrace the general cause of struggling humanity, which is their own, and rally to the banner of truth more firmly than ever.

YANKEE GIRLS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Any American girl who wants to see herself as others see her, should lookin the mirror which Mr. Justin McCarthy holds up in his recent clever article on English and American women. Mr. McCarthy puts the difficult case with as delicate tact as the phrenologist Fowler, who used to read off a man to himself, as mapped in his bumps, as a positive blackguard or possible thief, yet anointing the wounding words so cunningly as to send the victim away smiling and complacent. Mr. McCarthy hints that American men are a little to apt in the science of lying, and that their wives and daughters are overdressed, loquacious bores, yet does it in such a genial, hearty fashion that we are quite ready to shake hands with him and be thankful that he says no worse.

The mistake he makes (and although the only one, it materially blunts the force of the article) is that it is the New York belle and Boston *bel esprit* that he describes, who are by no means the representatives or exponents of the mass of women in the country, of the women in inland towns or country homes with whom he never probably came in contact, whose character and manners are in truth the outgrowth of our established national life, and show its effects undisturbed by factitious or transient influences. Now with the city girl in this country, everything is factitious and transient; from her public baptism to her public funeral she has the perpetual consciousness of being before the footlights; she has every day a scrappy kaleidoscopic view of most things in heaven or earth, from the Œcumenical Council to the last *fichu;* she lives in an atmosphere of newspapers, fashion and polities, unceasing contest going on in all; hence her current of ideas is fluent and aggressive; she tells you the time of day with an oratorical twang; she walks as on parade, poses incessantly with both body and mind; will not ask you for a glass of water unless she does it epigrammatically. The same publicity and shifting and swirl in her life account for her imperturbable good-natured philosophy, which Mr. McCarthy admits. There is nothing she is certain of in her religion or bonneta but that they will change. Why should Diogenes grumble if somebody stood to-day between his tub and the sunshine? They will certainly be gone to-morrow. Only the purest womanly nature can be ennobled by the city life of America; but it is so enobled. It is in our cities, therefore, that both the highest and most degraded of our women are to be found. On these Mr. McCarthy has founded his verdict. If he had penetrated deeper into our domestic life outside of the large social centres, he would have found the really typical American woman in some village or parsonage, bilious, of middle-class in rank and culture, and quite as modest, bigoted, and unable with tongue or pen as any Englishwoman of them all, and as tightly bound by precedent and prejudice. As to brain work, she is apt to make a specialty of history or theology, and sits, a grave, half-scornful, half-compassionate observer, while the half-taught advanced female perks and plumes herself unwearied upon the stage, and plays her tricks before high heaven.

Mr. McCarthy touches with keen and just observation upon the singular freedom of manner in which our girls are bred: "the absence of any duenna or Mesrour guards" over virtue, and, on the other hand, the terror with which they cling to conventional usages in dress and etiquette. "The fear of an English girl," he says, "always seems to be lest she may be supposed to be doing anything that is not quite proper; that of an American girl lest she should be doing anything that is not quite genteel." The riddle is easily read. Of her purity, the Yankee girl is secure; of her social standing, she is generally very doubtful. It is a matter which depends on the build of her chignon as much as her father's record on 'Change, or the height of her genealogical tree. The Englishwoman, on the contrary, is born on a tolerably firm social footing of some sort or other. That there is any necessity for guarding her reputation behind the triple bars of conventional restraint and propriety, we do not believe, despite all the damning evidence of Mordaunt trials or *Saturday Reviews*. We have not lost the old-fashioned faith in our fathers' British wives and daughters, though the very iron prisons of propriety to which Mr. McCarthy alludes tend to discredit it with most observers. The virtue which requires armor, one is apt to suspect, must be ill able to defend itself.

We commend Mr. McCarthy's article to our women. Sincere and friendly criticism, whether just or not, is seldom found and always helpful; and besides this recommendation, suffrage and political matters in general have apparently lately thrust the subject of manners entirely out of feminine brains. It may do no harm to suggest it again to them gently. We are quite willing they should attend to the weightier matters of the law; but the minor courtesies, the softer graces of winning manners and winning words, the tithes of mint, anise, and cumin that they were wont to pay, we painfully remember as redolent of sweet odors, and very grateful to our souls.

THE SENATE AND THE TAXES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The squabble in the Senate about the Tax bill might be very easily ended. There would have been none but for the prevailing Senatorial tendency to keep all controversies perpetually open, and there would be no difficulty in discovering a method of escape if Senators were not Senators more prone to favor special interests than to consult the wishes or interests of the people.

There seemed, the other day, a fair chance of striking off a round eighty millions of taxes, including the income tax and sundry other taxes which the House bill would have continued. The material point of difference between the two chambers related to the income tax, which the House proposed to continue in a modified form, and which the Senate proposed altogether to drop. The issue was a square one, and one that would have enabled the Senate to test the disposition of Representatives to enlarge or curtail the amount of taxes to be reduced.

But Mr. Sherman, in a half-hearted way, deprecated the large reform contemplated by the Senate, and insisted that if the income tax were dispensed with, other internal taxes or certain customs duties must be retained. This declaration gave special interests a pretext for intrigue, and Senators were found to help them. By a manœuvre which cannot be too strongly condemned, a minority contrived to reopen the decision of the majority, and, by reviving the income tax, to unsettle all that had been done. The result is that powerful combinations are endeavoring to fasten burdens on other shoulders than their own, and that the aggregate of relief afforded to the people seems likely to be much less than the original action of the Senate led them to expect.

We favored a lower income tax, with reforms in its administration, as long as there was a possibility of effecting an enlargement of relief in other directions. When that possibility was destroyed by the decisions come to in reference to the tariff, we accepted the refusal of the Senate to renew the tax on incomes as an available substitute for other modes of cutting down the taxes. It lessened the people's load by so much more than the House bill, and to that extent made the course of the Senate more satisfactory. And we apprehend that from this position there would have been no departure had not Mr. Sherman persistently echoed the Treasury's protest against reducing taxes too much.

The purpose of this protest cannot be misunderstood. It is intended to sustain the policy which has maintained, and would still maintain, oppressive taxation as a means of redeeming bonded obligations long in advance of their maturity. Mr. Sherman's funding scheme was constructed with the same end in view. It proceeds on the assumption that an enormous revenue—a revenue far exceeding the real requirements of the Government—will continue to be collected, and that thus the process of paying a debt that is not due may take the precedence of a process that would relieve the country of exactions which exhaust its energies and cripple its prosperity. Hence these declarations against the promised reduction of taxes. Hence these repeated attempts to deprive the people of benefits they require and to maintain burdens from which they suffer.

The Senate has before it a simple and very satisfactory solution of its difficulty. There is no valid reason why it should make the abandonment of the income tax an excuse for restoring other taxes, repealed by the measure now under consideration; nor why it should reimpose the income tax if the other provisions of the bill are to stand. The country looks for, and is entitled to expect, the largest possible relief. This relief it must have, or the Republican party will be held responsible for injustice and neglect. Instead of hesitating, and contending, and balancing competing claims to legislative favor, let the Senate make thorough work of its reform, and pass a bill whose beneficent scope shall be represented by at least eighty millions of diminished taxation.

BUILDING THE COFFIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Senate on Friday evening determined to perpetuate the income tax. With a comical naivete, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts proposed that the tax should last only until 1872, and his proposition was adopted. We can tell the Senator and his associates that if this tax remains in the bill when it is finally passed and signed by the President, the election of 1872 will most decidedly put it out of their power to continue it any longer.

For many years past the Democratic party has been inspired by a species of insanity. Under this influence it has regularly committed the grossest blunders, and has thrown every important election into the hands of its opponents. It looks now as though this kind of political madness was passing away from the Democracy and taking possession of the Republicans. A more signal instance of it than this fanatical and obstinate adherence to the income tax could not be possible.

The essential nature of this tax was well described by Mr. Conkling in the recent elaborate debate upon the subject in the Senate. "It tramples under foot," said Senator Conkling, "the principle of impartiality hammered out on the anvil of British income tax provisions—the principle respected in England by applying the tax to lands and making it, among other things, a tax on the rents, issues, and profits of real estate, no matter in whose hands the estate may be. Disguise it as we may, the scheme is agrarian, sectional, and unfair. The same kind and value of property pays tax in one State and no tax in another. If constituencies and people from States which escape can find in their own interest so great inducement as to seek to inflict invidious burdens upon other localities, it will be, if not a new, a hurtful illustration of the blinding and disturbing force of self-interest."

Senator Conkling here alludes to the fact that, as the tax is now imposed, the agricultural Republican States of the West are mainly if not entirely exempt from it, while its burdens are all laid upon the great Democratic cities of the seaboard. Instead of being an equal tax, falling upon all alike in proportion to the amount of their property, it is altogether partial and unjust in its operations. This injustice the people will no longer endure; and the party which, without any public necessity, persists in forcing it upon the country, will be certainly reported, after the next battle, as killed and buried.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
IRON FOUNDERS.
President, General Manager,
J. EDGAR THOMSON. JAMES HOEY.
Successors to
North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson, manufacturers of
STOVES,
TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
FOUNDRY, SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH Treasurer.
1 27 wfm 6m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	6 27 t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.
HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
6 22 lm

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 29 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfurnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.
JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.
7 1 12t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should not be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

☞ THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.
6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 302 BROADWAY, New York.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 21 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent. effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$55
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 5

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, wide Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CMURCH Street (Old Stores.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. TAYLOR,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
3 28 mwf6 NEW YORK.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, AD

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—Gold Hill, Nevada, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday.

—The tiny steamer Ragusa, now on her way across the Atlantic, was sighted on June 28 by the steamer Holsatia.

—It is thought at Washington that the appropriations will be less by six millions this year than they were last year.

—In the Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tax bill was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull's amendment, authorizing the transport of goods in bond from the port of entry to the port of delivery, was rejected. The House bill covering similar grounds was then moved by Mr. Schurz and adopted. An amendment continuing the tax on gross receipts was rejected, and a motion to strike out the income tax was also rejected by a tie vote. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the report in the Kentucky case of Barnes vs. Adams, declaring the latter, who is the sitting member, entitled to the seat, was adopted; also, a resolution paying Barnes $5000 for his expenses. A bill was passed for payment of pensions to about one hundred persons, who had not made their applications within the prescribed time. The report in the Virginia contested case of Tucker vs. Booker was laid upon the table. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—The first tea ships of the season sailed from China on June 8.

—Censorship in France over foreign papers is said to be at an end.

—The French grain crop, it is estimated, will be one-fourth below the average.

—The brothers Seitze, tobacconists, who absconded from New York, have been arrested in England.

—The preface and the first two chapters of the schema of primacy and infallibility have been adopted by the Ecumenical Council.

—France will not consent to Prince Hohenzollern becoming a candidate for the Spanish Crown, but will propose a Congress of the great powers to settle the question.

—Earl Granville stated in the House of Lords that the Red River expedition was not for conquest, but to effect the transfer of the country from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown.

JUDGE KELLEY.

His Acceptance of His Renomination.

On Saturday last Judge Kelley accepted the nomination tendered him by the Convention of the Fourth Congressional District. In reply to the committee who waited upon him, the Judge, after referring to his past acts, said:—

New issues have arisen, and they are as grave as were those we have thus happily settled. The great question with which we have to deal is not a national but an international one. The parties are not to be summoned by bugle-call, or marched to the music of the rolling drum or ear-piercing fife. Their movements will be determined by the average rates of wages for labor, and the measure of education and chances in life offered to the children of the laborers. The future historian of the current decade will dwell less upon armies, navies, and ministerial changes than upon the apportionment of taxes and impost duties, the ebb and flow of emigration, and the relative development of the material resources of the countries of which he shall write. The contest is for commercial independence or supremacy.

The imminent question for the statesman is how to cheapen all that contributes to the support of human life, while enhancing the value of life by increasing the rewards of labor. This will, in my judgment, be the best accomplished by that nation which by the well-paid labor of its people produces most of its supplies from raw materials found within its limits; or which, in the language of a quaint old English writer, "sets at work all the poor of the country with the growth of its own lands." Controlled by this theory, I have labored to reduce the schedule of internal taxes with which our industry, enterprise, and capital are burthened; to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and spices, which we all consume but none produce, and to put on the free list every species of raw material for manufactures which we do not produce. Much of this has been done. The Senate is still engaged upon the bill, but it has gone far enough to justify me in assuring you that you will, by the legislation of this session, be relieved of at least $70,000,000 of taxes.

The recent experience of England is giving new and startling confirmation to the theories I embrace. Till within a quarter of a century she was the most protective of nations, and had long justly enjoyed the proud titles of "Mistress of the Sea" and "The Workshop of the World." Keeping her people employed on her raw material, she found a market for her coal, limestone, iron ore, wool, and the labor that had wrought them into articles of utility in every land. But, captivated by the glittering sophisms of free traders, she repealed her protective duties, and subjected her industries to competition with those of France, Belgium, Prussia, and Austria, whose workmen are paid little more than half the wages received even by the under-paid British artisan.

The experiment has been fatal to many of her industries. Observe this pile of recent books and pamphlets, each of which bears the imprint of London or Manchester. They are eight distinct and intelligent protests against a system which in twenty-five years has reduced England from her commanding position to that of a mere carrier and *exporter of skilled workmen*, raw wool and coal and manufactures but little advanced, such as yarn and pig iron. There are men who would force free trade upon this country and compel our mechanics to compete with those whose inadequate wages have enabled their employers to undermine almost every branch of industry in England, low as her wages are in comparison with those received by the American workman. * * * * * *

So regardless of the rights of our laboring people are the free traders that they would prostrate several flourishing and leading industries by repealing the duties on coal, salt, lumber, pig iron, etc. They would do this, they say, to give the workman cheap coal, salt, and other commodities. To the unemployed workman whose rent is due, and who has not the means to buy a meal, it is of not much importance whether the price of a ton of coal or salt is a few cents more or less. What he wants is steady work and fair wages. Without these his life is a waste and his family a burden, though he loves them ever so tenderly.

Let me, as an illustration, consider the coal question for a moment. We have more coal than all other civilized nations combined. It measures straight across the continent from Rhode Island and North Carolina to Mount Diabolo, near the Bay of San Francisco, and the shores of Puget's Sound. It also abounds in the British provinces on to the coast. Its production and transportation are among the great industries of our country, and give employment to many thousands of men and support to their families and villages they inhabit. They feed on American grain and meat, and are clad in American wool, spun and woven by American labor. Their product is carried over our railroads and canals, and when transported by sea gives employment to American-built vessels. There is a duty of $1·25 per ton on foreign coal imported into the country. It is not prohibitory. The wages paid in the British provinces do not equal ours by one-half, nor are the provinces burdened by our war debt and taxes; and we derive every year at least $500,000 duty in gold from the importation of foreign coal. It is mined by men who feed on provincial grain, and wear English clothes, hats and shoes, and brought to our ports in vessels built by the cheap labor of the provinces. What benefit could possibly accrue to any of our laboring people by removing the duty on coal, stimulating its importation, and robbing the Treasury of half a million of dollars annually? I freely confess that I am too dull to see it.

NEWTON CHAMPION.

Death of the Murderer of Maggie Carney—His Confession.

On the 10th of August, 1866, a young woman, named Maggie Carney, was discovered with her throat cut in one of the chambers of a house at Eleventh street and Mark's lane, and a few hours after Newton Champion, who had been in the United States naval service, was arrested for the murder. He denied the accusation, but on the Coroner's inquest he was fully identified as the person who had entered the premises with the deceased, and had gone away alone.

He was committed for trial, and a few months after was convicted of murder in the first degree, the defense of insanity and of assumed want of identification not availing. On the 1st of December, 1866, sentence of death was passed upon him, but the Governor (Curtin) hesitated to sign the death-warrant because of representations in respect to the mental condition of the condemned, and he finally appointed a medical commission to examine Champion and report the result.

Owing to the report made by the commission, which was to the effect that the prisoner was not of sound mind, Executive action was withheld, and Champion up to Sunday last was confined in one of the cells in the County Prison. On that day he died of pulmonary consumption, of which he had been suffering for several months. An evening or two before he died he sent for Dr. Benjamin F. Butcher, who had been in attendance upon him, and told him that he came to the conclusion he was about to die, and wished to make a statement in reference to the killing of Maggie Carney. He had previously denied all participation in it. The doctor signified his readiness to hear whatever Newton had to say on the subject, and Champion then described the occurrence very minutely. He said that he was fond of the girl, and wanted her to marry him, which she steadily refused to do, and that when they were in the chamber together he put his arm around her neck and then made use of the razor, killing her instantly. At that time he had a loaded pistol with him, and took it out of his pocket, intending to shoot himself, but had not the courage to do it. He then left the house with a view to drown himself, but after going several squares he grew so faint that he could not proceed, and took refuge in the house of a relative, where the arrest was made. He further said that he had often prayed for Maggie, and hoped to meet her in heaven. Champion was never thought to be insane by the officers of the prison. Several of them were called for the Commonwealth to rebut the defense of insanity, and their testimony went far to bring about a conviction. Up to the time of Champion's death, they saw nothing to induce a change of that opinion.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·35 MOON SETS..... 0·2
SUN SETS..... 7·34 HIGH WATER..... 7·55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Bremen	New York	June 16
W'n Metropolis	Bremen	New York	June 22
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	June 22
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	June 15
China	Liverpool	New York	June 25
Holsatia	Havre	New York	June 25
Hermann	Havre	New York	June 25

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	July 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	July 6
New York	New York	Bremen	July 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 9
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	July 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 6
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 9
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	July 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Jenny Berteaux, Davis, Dunkirk, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. bark City of Hamilton, Phillips, Dantzic, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Bark Daring, McDonald, Havana, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Yacht Wanderer, Ricketts, San Andreas, S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Schr General Conner, Partridge, Matanzas, Knight & Sons.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, Lynn, J. Rommell, Jr., & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Lynn, do.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, Lynn, do.
Schr Stephen S. Lee, Springer, Lynn, do.
Schr S. N. Smith, Springer, Providence, do.
Schr William Collyer, Taylor, Salem, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss W. Williams, Miss Sarah V. Sheftall, Mrs. Colonel D. W. Flagler, Mrs. T. E. Ashmead, Mrs. Kate Roberts, Miss E. R. Flagler, Mrs. A. Merryfield, H. Pennington, E. Moran, Esq., Mr. N. Goodrich, Mrs. Rourke, Mr. B. Monahan, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. P. Albreth, Mr. John Holton.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 56 hours from Boston, with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.

N. G. bark Emil, Christoffers, 55 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.

Br. brig Adelaide, Lobb, 28 days from Fowey, Eng., with china clay to C. B. Dunn.

Br. brig Rio, Johnson, 12 days from Guantanamo, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Ralph Souder, Milan, 7 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to French, Richards & Co.

Schr Ocean Belle, Coffin, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Emma D. Finney, McQuillen, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Lily, Calhoun, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 6 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Sallie, Scotten, 1 day from Sassafras River, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Ellie, Woolford, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 5.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Young James, John E. Dunham, Birdhill Boy, M. E. Bannigan, Wasp, John Hawkins, Mary Morrow, and Thos. Matthews, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 6.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Addie and William S. Taylor, with lumber to W. Malone & Son.

West Branch and Hattie and Alice, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Helen and Harry, with lumber to Gillingham & Co.

Delaware, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

John R. Glover, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

E. J. Curtin, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

Charles Hebart, with lumber to Dodge & Co.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., July 5.—Passed in yesterday, brigs M. L. B. Ester, from Kingston, Jam., and Georgiana F. Gerry, Conklin, from Boston, with ice.

The bark Aberdeen and a bark unknown are anchored outside the wall.

About 90 sail of vessels, principally schooners, have beat out of the harbor since morning.

The wind is hauling to the S. E. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 21st ult.

Ship George E. Thatcher, Thatcher, sailed from Amsterdam 19th ult. for Philadelphia, and left Texel 21st ult.

Ship Leonidas, Gates, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.

Ship Queen Victoria, Saunders, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 21st ult.

Ship Record, Colfers, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.

Ship Wilhelm, Schmidt, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 23d ult.

Ship Arcturus, from Antwerp for Philadelphia (so reported), was passed 30th May, lat 46 47, long. 21 35.

Steamer Novelty, Golding, hence for New York, at Little Egg Harbor 2d inst.

Steamer Caledonia, Ovenstone, sailed from Glasgow 22d ult. for New York.

Br. steamer China, Macaulay, from Liverpool 25th and Queenstown 26th ult., at New York yesterday, with 311 passengers.

Br. steamer Cuba, Moodie, from New York 29th ult. for Liverpool, was passed 2d inst., lat. 44 04, long. 54 55.

Mex. steamer Union, Vinos, from New York for Vera Cruz, put into Havana 28th ult. for coal.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool via Halifax.

Br. steamer Idaho, Cutting, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Steamer Manhattan, Forsyth, from New York 22d ult., at Queenstown 3d inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Bienville, Baker, from New York, at New Orleans 3d inst.

Steamer Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 2d instant.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston, at N. York 3d inst.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, from Liverpool June 22 and Queenstown 23d, at New York 3d inst., with 587 passengers.

Steamer Philip, Leach, from New York for New Orleans at Charleston 2d inst.

Br. steamer City of Brooklyn, Brooks, from Liverpool June 23, and Queenstown 24th, with 776 passengers, at New York 4th inst.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New Orleans 27th ult., at New York 4th inst.

Br. bark Agnes, Fraser, Cameron, hence, at Pictou 21st ult.

Bark Muscovado, Montgomery, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 19th ult.

Bark Haifden, Olsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hamburg 19th ult.

Bark Adelaide, Risk, for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 25th ult.

Bark Guiona, Dexter, hence, at Helvoet 21st ult.

Bark Chancellor, Colfin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 14th ult.

Bark India, Lepschinding, hence, at Swinemunde 21st ult.

Brig Moses Day, of Philadelphia, was boarded off Romain by a Savannah pilot boat—no date.

Brig Perseverance, Stevens, hence, at Pillau 21st ultimo.

Brig Wildman, Driest, hence, at Texel 20th ult.

Br. brig Volant, Ganion, hence, at Glace Bay 18th ult., and cleared 21st for New York.

Br. brig Harbor Grace, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. lat 40 27, long. 71.

Schr W. P. Orr, Chantus, from Delaware for Philadelphia, at Little Egg Harbor 2d inst.

Schr Veto, Manning, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, from New London for Philadelphia, and C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Philadelphia for Boston, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

Schr George W. Twibill, Adams, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Lemuel Lyon, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 30th of April last, at Yokohama, of WILLIAM COLGAN, alias W. F. VINCENT.

The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where his relatives now reside. 7 5 3t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$22,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
ames C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
5 6

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
ASSETS..... $2,783,581

Losses paid since organization....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,844
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,020
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	88,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones.
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Lanstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,

Charles H. Stokes.
SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... 524,365·10

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.

6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,

ENGRAVINGS,

CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

1§ PHILADELPHIA

AMUSEMENTS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

THE INFANT SAPPHO

EVERY EVENING, 7 6 1t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12§

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to Municipal Contracts.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all contracts entered into by a contractor or contractors for furnishing supplies, erection of buildings, construction of sewers, and as well as all other work, labor, materials of any kind and description, with the city of Philadelphia, shall be accompanied with a sufficient joint bond and warrant of attorney, with one or more sureties conditioned in half the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the said contract, agreement, or work and labor done, and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to enter up the said bond in court, and thereby cause judgment to be entered thereon, and said judgment shall be and remain a lien against said contractor or contractors and his sureties until the terms of said contract have been fully and faithfully complied with.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to enter satisfaction of record upon said bond, and the judgment thereon, whenever he shall be so requested in writing, by resolution of the committee and the head of the department having the supervision and control of the contract or work for the performance of which the bond was given, which request shall also certify that the terms of said contract have been fully complied with.

Section 3. The costs and charges for preparing said contract, bond, and warrant, searches, stamps, entering satisfaction, and all other expenses incident thereto, shall be paid by said contractor or contractors; provided, that all of said securities for contracts shall be approved in accordance with the ordinance regulating the approval of securities, approved the eighteenth day of April, 1863, except the security for complying with bids, which shall be as heretofore in all respects.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of a portion of Third street with wood pavement.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the property owners on the east side of Third street, below New street, numbered from No. 231 to 243, both inclusive, be permitted to replace the present pavment with Nicolson or wood pavement, the same to be done at their own expense, and with the approval and under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Repeal Resolution Authorizing the Laying of Improved Pavement.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the resolution approved April 30

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

THE INCOME TAX OUTRAGE.

THE opponents of the income tax came to grief again yesterday in the Senate, and the matter may be considered as definitely settled for the present session at least, unless something unforeseen should occur to inspire our national legislators with an adequate idea of the impolicy of their conduct. If the Senators and Representatives who now insist upon imposing this inquisitorial tax upon the people of the United States, without even a reasonable pretext for the continuance of what the expressions of opinion on the subject should have convinced them is an unmitigated nuisance, can be inspired with the idea that their future political prospects depend upon their compliance with the wishes of those who will be called upon to decide as to their deserts, they will be ready enough to obey the popular voice. The trouble is that a great many of the men now in Congress fail totally, on this as well as on many other questions of the day, to understand the temper of the people, and the election of some new men who are up with the spirit of the times will materially improve both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Official statements of the financial condition of the Government are placed before the country every few weeks, and for a man like Senator Sherman to get up in the Senate and say as he did on Friday last, that it was necessary to retain either the tax upon gross receipts or the income tax in order to keep the Government machine running, proves either that he considers the people of the country to be fools, or else that he is totally unfit to have anything to do with the management of the finances of a great nation like this.

A tax like that upon incomes, with all its attendant annoyances, ought never to be imposed upon any people, except in a case of urgent necessity. Such a necessity did exist when the Government was engaged in suppressing the Rebellion, and the loyal people of the United States cheerfully submitted to all the personal inconveniences, especially as there was a clear and definite understanding that the tax should expire by limitation at a certain date. That date has now arrived, and the reimposition of the tax at this time, in the face of the opposition to it, is an insulting piece of tyranny, for which there is not the shadow of an excuse, and which Senators and Representatives will find it hard to extenuate or explain away when they are seeking to be re-elected.

Yesterday Senator Conkling, who has steadily opposed the continuance of the income tax, endeavored to have the vote of Friday last reconsidered, but was unable to do so under the rules, and he accordingly moved a new section forbidding the collection of the tax. It was decided to admit this amendment as a question of order by a vote of 27 to 21, and it could have been carried if the opponents of the tax had been half as much in earnest as its advocates. As it was, Mr. Conkling's amendment was lost by a single vote, the friends of the tax securing five additional votes, and its opponents losing one—that of Senator Cameron, who left the Senate Chamber before the final vote was taken. If Mr. Cameron had remained at his post, the question would have been practically settled in accordance with the wishes of the people, and we are unable to see that he is less to blame than if he had cast his vote for the other side.

THE CHINESE AND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

THE "coming man" from Asia is rapidly forcing his way into American politics. Since John Chinaman has extended the base of his operations from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and more especially since he has invaded the sacred soil of Massachusetts, he has become more than ever an object of interest to the aspirants for Congressional and Senatorial honors. By a singular coincidence a Naturalization bill came up for consideration in the United States Senate soon after the first appearance of an organized gang of Chinese workmen in the shoe factories of Massachusetts, and as the questions connected with their appearance in that quarter afford a good chance to make capital or to damage adversaries, the occasion has already been improved by Sumner, Wilson, and Butler. Sumner, true to his colors, earnestly advocated the erasement of the word "white" from all our naturalization laws. Expurgated from the Constitution, it still appears in all the old legislation providing for the extension of the privileges of citizenship to people born on a foreign soil; and it is impossible at present for either a negro or a Chinaman, who is not of native birth, to become a citizen. On Saturday last Mr. Sumner's arguments had made so deep an impression that his amendment was carried by a small majority, but on Monday this vote was reconsidered and the word "white" was retained in the naturalization laws by a vote of more than two to one. This act left the foreign-born negro as well as the Chinaman out in the cold, and a Southern Senator, anxious to rescue the former if not the latter, moved an amendment "to extend the naturalization laws to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent," which was carried by a vote of 31 to 20; so that, if the House concurs in this amendment, the new dispensation will provide for the naturalization of Africans, but exclude all other foreigners who are not white. Following in the line of this action, General Butler, at the Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock, Connecticut, opened his batteries upon the Chinese, laying stress more especially upon the contract-labor system under which they are imported. The General evidently wishes to gain the political support of the trades unions of Massachusetts by seconding their demand for protection against cheap Chinese labor. Senator Wilson had previously voted against Sumner's amendment, thus putting himself on the record on substantially the same side as Butler.

It is contrary to the traditional policy of this country to reject cheap skilled labor from any quarter, and the only objection made against the Chinese immigration which has the slightest real force is that based on the terms of their labor contracts. It may be well enough to provide by law that they shall not be of such a character as to establish a new form of enforced servitude in our midst, but we see no necessity for other prohibitory legislation; and however much demagogues may agitate the Chinese question, there are many reasons for the belief that hosts of industrious Chinese laborers would do infinitely more good than harm in the United States.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

GENERAL PRIM has contrived to throw all Europe into another ferment, in his search for an occupant of the vacant throne of Spain. Every candidate hitherto proposed having failed to meet with sufficient favor among the people of Spain and the members of the Cortes, or having declined the bauble, Prim has turned his attention towards Prussia, and it is intimated in the cable telegrams that the suspicion of a collusion with Count von Bismarck is at the bottom of the new scheme. It is asserted, however, in one quarter that the new candidature has been already abandoned; in another, that the proposed candidate has decided to try his chances; in another, that the whole project is a mere personal intrigue on the part of Prim; in another, that he is acting in concert with Regent Serrano, and has no intention of attempting to ignore the wishes of the Cortes; and in another, that the proposition does not meet with the approval of all the members of the Spanish Cabinet, whence, perhaps, a rumor that ministerial changes are about to take place. And, finally, we learn from Paris that the Duke de Gramont, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already taken steps towards rendering the project abortive, by informing the Cabinets of Madrid and Berlin that France could not give it her assent. It was also stated in the Corps Legislatif yesterday that France would take the initiative of a final settlement of the chronic difficulty of Spain, by proposing a Congress of the Great Powers for the settlement of the question.

Thus the matter stands, in about as muddled and complicated a state as the Spanish throne question has stood for more than a year. In the meantime, it will not be uninteresting to inquire about the royal scion who is the cause of all this turmoil. A despatch from Madrid states that the Government has officially denied having made any but confidential overtures to the foreign prince in question, whose name "it is not yet proposed to divulge." It is generally understood, however, that he belongs to the royal line of Hohenzollern, and that his name is Leopold Stephen Charles Anthony, a brother of Charles I, the reigning prince of Roumania. The House of Hohenzollern is one of very ancient origin, dating back to Count Thassilo, who flourished in the eighth and ninth centuries, as its founder. The last of the original family possessions were two small independent principalities of the old Germanic Confederation, known as Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, both of which, embracing an area of only 400 square miles and a population of not more than 75,000, became a part of the kingdom of Prussia after the storm of 1848-49. In the year 1415, Frederick of Hohenzollern, burgrave of Nuremberg, became possessor of the electorate of Brandenburg by foreclosure of a mortgage, thus founding the royal line which has ruled the kingdom of Prussia, in its various territorial phases, down to the present time.

Prince Leopold was born on the 22d of September, 1835, and is therefore in the very prime of life. His grandmother, on the mother's side, was Stephanie, the Viscountess de Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine, adopted daughter of the first Napoleon, and wife of the Grand Duke Charles of Baden. On the father's side he is also allied to the Bonaparte family, his paternal grandmother having been the Princess Marie Antoinette Murat, a daughter of Napoleon's great cavalry leader, who married his youngest sister Caroline, and was made by him King of Naples. Prince Leopold is at present a colonel in the Prussian infantry, and is married to the Princess Antonia, a sister of the King of Portugal, by whom he has had three sons. Besides Prince Charles of Roumania, he has a brother, Frederick Eugene John by name, who, born June 25, 1843, is now in command of a squadron of lancers in Westphalia. Prince Leopold is a Catholic, and in this respect is suited for the vacancy in connection with which he has been named. His family associations are likewise of the most satisfactory character, as far as unquestioned royalty are concerned. But his connection with the Napoleonic dynasty will probably render him objectionable to the Spanish people, and his Prussian associations will be equally objectionable to the Emperor Napoleon III, who will regard his settlement upon the throne of Spain as a direct attempt at a flank movement by Count von Bismarck. It is probable, therefore, that Prince Leopold will find his candidature anything but an easy task, and the chances are that he will share the fate of the numerous candidates for the vacancy who have preceded him.

"DIE GEISSEL," or *The Scourge*, is the title of a spicy little sheet in the German language, the publication of which has been commenced by Dr. Moritz von Managetta Leichenau. The object is to provide a small paper that can be read in five minutes, and that will present a lively and independent review of the current topics of the day. *Die Geissel* promises to be superior to party, and to apply the lash where it is deserved without fear, favor or partiality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER, CLOTHIER.

FINEST
- SUMMER SUITS FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS IN READY-MADE DEPT.
- FRENCH AND ENGLISH FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR IN CUSTOM DEPT.
- BATHING ROBES FOR GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN.
- FURNISHING GOODS.

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.
7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMAKER PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, July 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the net earnings of the Company, clear of State tax, payable on demand.
7 2 3t H. W. GRAY, Treasurer.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsj PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Blow Gently, Summer Breezes.

People may blow as they please about their
$15 all-wool Suits,
$14 all-wool Suits,
$13 all-wool Suits,
$12 all wool Suits,
BUT WE CAN SURPASS ANYTHING IN THAT LINE YET OFFERED!
HEARKEN! HEARKEN!! HEARKEN!!!
PLAIN FACTS AND NO NONSENSE ABOUT IT.
WE CAN GIVE YOU A REALLY HANDSOME ALL-WOOL
Scotch Cheviot Suit
FOR TEN DOLLARS.
Bring on your suits and beat our TEN DOLLAR ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS if you can.
If you want to see some really well-dressed people, look out for the men who wear the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits from the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.
An entire suit of Clothing (coat, pants, and vest) can be bought for $6·00 at EXCELSIOR HALL, S. E. corner SECOND and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
Our $6 00 Suits — Eclipse all others
Our $6·00 Suits — Eclipse all others
Our $6·00 Suits — Eclipse all others
For elegance — And cheapness.
For elegance — And cheapness.
For elegance — And cheapness.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
Note.—Notwithstanding the immense business we have done this spring, we still have thousands of dollars' worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ranging from the above figures up to the finest fabrics, which we are selling off at REDUCED PRICES.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,
EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL.
S. E. corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
6 30 5t Philadelphia.

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the Firm of THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG, is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
R. N. THOMPSON,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
JAMES T. YOUNG.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1870. 7 1 6t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between EDMUND LEVERING and RICHARD NORRIS, under the style and firm of "Levering & Norris," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the above firm will be settled by RICHARD NORRIS, at No. 2029-35 MARKET Street, to whom all claims will be presented for settlement and payments made
EDMUND LEVERING,
RICHARD NORRIS.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870. 7 1 fw6t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

5000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED
For the Best Selling Book Published

FIVE THOUSAND BOOK AGENTS WANTED, Male or Female, to engage in getting subscribers to "*The Life of Charles Dickens*," the Best Selling Book Published, in every town and county in the United States.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. *By R. Shelton Mackenzie.* With Personal Recollections and Anecdotes;—Letters by "Boz," never before published;—And Uncollected Papers in Prose and Verse. With a Portrait. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, have in press, and will publish on Saturday, July 16, The Life of Charles Dickens. It will contain, beside a full history of his Life, his Uncollected Pieces, in Prose and Verse; Personal Recollections and Anecdotes, as well as Letters from Mr. Dickens to various persons, never before published; and will trace the entire career of the great Novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter, to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June, 1870. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. It will also contain a new likeness of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death. The whole will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in Green, Red, or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt side and back. Price Two Dollars.

Wide-awake Agents, Teachers, Clergymen, and all others out of employment, Male or Female, in every town and county in the United States, should commence at once to get subscribers' names for this book.

Our canvassers are meeting with unprecedented success. One reports 30 subscribers' names taken the first day, another one 40 in three hours, another one 75 in two days, one 109 in five days, and so on, showing the popularity this book meets with wherever introduced.

We would advise all to commence canvassing at once, and to canvass each town thoroughly for subscribers' names, and thus be the first in the field.

A Specimen Book, to obtain Subscribers with, showing size of the work, style of binding, with Portrait, Title-Page, Preface, and Place for Subscribers' names, will be sent to any Canvasser, *at once, post-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.* Circulars of the work, for General Distribution, will be supplied gratis.

Any active person, with good address, can make from Ten to Twenty Dollars a day selling this work.

Advance copies of "*The Life of Charles Dickens*" will be sent to any one, post-paid, prior to the day of publication, on receipt of Two Dollars by the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
To whom all orders, and all letters for any information in regard to the above work, must be addressed. 1 14p

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH
WALKING SKIRTS.
JUST RECEIVED.
PER HAMMONIA,
An Invoice
OF
ABOVE GOODS,
FOR SALE
A
Great Bargain.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
1412 and 1414 Chesnut Street.
6 29 wfw3t

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 232 AND 234 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
C&B
TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tuasm4p PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

LIFE INSURANCE

STATEMENT
OF THE
AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
On the 31st day of December, 1869.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	961 35
" in Chatham National Bank	3,055·31
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	47,628·28
Bonds and Mortgages	3,000·00
United States Bonds issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company—par value $100,000. Market value	106,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due	87·50
Premium Loans endorsed on the Policies	15,896 93
Office Furniture	3,000 00
Revenue Stamps	69 81
Bills Receivable	744 81
Deferred Premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi annual premiums for the year	23,757·54
	$204,173 55
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	$1,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company	6,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, estimated	59,063·34
	$66,063·34
Amount of cash premiums received	30,951·47
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium endorsed with policies	16,108·23
Interest received from investments	6,242·23
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	12·16
	$53,514·79
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$320·14
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	27,927·65
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2 493 84
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	22,271·40
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1870.
(Signed) A. H. NONES,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE,
Superintendent of Agencies in Eastern Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,
6 29 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [8

THE
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company
Will, until August 1 next, pay off at
Par and Accrued interest,
Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
TREASURER.
June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work. Second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manager, is recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL.
Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.
It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.
It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.
It strengthens the debilitated system.
It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.
It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.
Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.
It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—
Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc. etc.
We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—
First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.
Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.
Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.
Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1·50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address
L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
sw3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1870.

Terrace Garden.

The other day I wrote you a short account of Central Park Garden, and of the great improvement that had taken place there during the past three years, and particularly during the last year. Terrace Garden is such a remarkable contrast, both in point of respectability and in the character of the performances, as to deserve a separate letter all to itself.

Terrace Garden is the name given to a summer garden situated at the intersection of Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street. It is so called because the grounds included in the enclosure rise in a succession of terraces. It is reached through the agonizing process of a ride in the Third avenue cars. This is a painful and disgusting trial of one's patience and good taste at the very best. The Third avenue cars are the dirtiest, the most crowded, the most foul smelling cars in the city, and are patronized by the roughest and most repugnantly perfumed passengers to be found in the metropolis. They are overladen morning, noon, and night. Unless you get in at a terminus it is next to impossible to obtain a seat. In summer you are lucky if you escape insectivorous contagion. At midnight you are never certain that you will get off without your pocket being picked or your head being broken. Some decent people, of course, are forced to take to them for the simple reason that a more exclusive conveyance is more expensive. But the mass of the passengers are rough, and a large proportion of them are vicious of nature and vile in appearance. How refined women could ride up in them to attend such a pretentious failure as the Rink concerts, I don't understand. Still they are crowded nightly now—even during the sweltering nights of last week!—with men and women, mad after the lager and weiss bier, the open air, and the *opera bouffe* of Terrace Garden.

The entrance to the garden is on Fifty-eighth street, a little to the west of Third avenue. You go up a short, narrow flight of steps, and find yourself in a large oblong enclosure, which upon three sides of you rises in triple terraces. Some of these terraces are laid with sod, and planted with trees and lamp-posts, both of which are apparently at an early stage of their existence, since the trees are sparing of foliage and the lamps are sparing of light. The shades of evening and the demi-semi-radiance melting together make a sort of artificial twilight not altogether disagreeable. Upon the topmost terrace, on one side, are accommodations for a small orchestra. On the other, chairs and tables are arranged. It is yet early. The attendance has not increased to a crowd. The ghastly remains of sunset struggle with the sick glimmerings of the early gaslight. There is a larger sprinkling of women and children than of men. These are seated at the tables, eating strawberry ice-cream with pewter spoons, and varying the pink frigidity with sips of the inevitable lager. The orchestra is tuning its instruments. A bevy of early comers besets the entrance to the summer theatre, a small, square one-story wooden theatre hastily thrown up this summer for the accommodation of German opera bouffe. It will seat an audience of five hundred. When half-past eight shall have arrived the opera will commence.

Let us take a glimpse at summer-garden German opera bouffe and at summer-garden German opera bouffe audiences. Half-past eight has arrived. The small hall is nearly full. The evening is relentlessly hot, so much so that the perspiration flows in liberal streams down the faces of the embarrassed ushers, and bedews the floor like drops from a watering-pot. It would be no figure of speech to say that the lager runs from them in rills. Owing to an awkward way of numbering the seats, the ushers experience a good deal of confusion in finding the numbers corresponding to those called for on the coupons presented by ticket-holders. For instance, there are about twenty rows of chairs, and each row will seat twenty-five people. The coupons are numbered both with the number of the row and with the number of the seat on that row—thus row 1, seat 16; row 7, seat 15. In the hurry of completion, however, the person having charge of that department has omitted to attach to every row a label indicating its number, so that when an usher has to seat an individual according to the figures on the coupon, he has to count the number of rows from the stage back, until he "spots" the one which the coupon calls for. It frequently happens that, in the confusion of waiting upon a crowd, he makes a miscalculation, and *then* what a scene takes place when the mistake is discovered, and the right party finds some one else in his place! Sometimes, also, a voluble woman, with two or three young ones, seeing upon the backs of the seats before her the numbers called for by the coupon she holds, forgets that the numbers on the backs of seats represent those of the row immediately behind, and insists upon climbing over and taking possession of chairs she imagines to be hers. In this way I once saw a German woman and her family climb over a dozen rows, chattering in the most absurd manner the while, and bearing the indignant glances of the house with as much calmness as though they were doing the most natural thing in the world.

The Germans do not know how to give *opera bouffe*, and the summer season at Terrace Garden proves that they do not know how. Hitherto Canissa has taken the part of "Boulotte" and Habelmann that of "Barbe Bleue." Now Habelmann is a nice tenor and Canissa is a plump little "Hongroise," who, if her voice was only as melting and tender as her *embonpoint*, would draw excellent houses, not only in Chicago, where she is said to have made a success as "Boulotte," but pretty nearly everywhere. As it is, her voice is thin and seems to come from the head, not the heart, and she makes the mistake of singing with all her body instead of with all her soul. You feel sorry for both tenor and *prima donna*, that they should have thought it expedient to sing in such a place and before such an audience. The orchestra is the most remarkable specimen of the ingenuity with which musical duties and difficulties can be avoided. It plays hunkadee with them at the most inappropriate moments, and manifestly holds the conductor and the chorus in contempt. "Barbe Bleue's" troopers look as though they had selected their arms and accoutrements at a tinsmith's establishment, and no one would be surprised to learn that the original use of their helmets was not altogether disconnected with wash-basins. The height of the proscenium is about twice the height of the performer, and gives him an adscititious stature that he could well afford to lose. The audience is exclusively composed of Germans, and when the curtain falls they rise *en masse* and repair to the nearest booths, where men, women, and children alike swill beer, and prepare for the next act. And so on to midnight, when the Third avenue cars, crowded to an extent of which it is not easy to give an impression, stream down towards the City Hall, in long and wearisome trails.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

COATS OF LIGHT WOOLLEN FABRICS, *made up skeleton,*
of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.
VESTS, *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up skeleton,*
of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.
PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,*
of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.
EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
SUMMER CLOTHING
SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES
THAN ELSEWHERE.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

PRESERVE THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF YOUR CHILDREN by using Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge for the removal of Worms, the restoration of the appetite, debility of the stomach and digestive organs, and in all cases where a general tonic is needed. This old-established remedy will be found safe and sure in its action, pleasant to the taste, and a most useful auxiliary in maintaining the general health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A NEW ADDITION TO OUR NATIONAL BILL OF FARE.—The committee of ladies appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of SEA MOSS FARINE, costing twenty-five cents, will produce, when combined with milk, in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with a like quantity of milk, from four to six quarts, thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent. more* than heretofore-popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity.

KILBURN & GATES' CAUTION.—In another column today our readers will find a timely "caution" from the extensive Cottage Furniture manufacturers, Messrs. Kilburn & Gates, of this city. The furniture of this firm has deservedly attained a wide reputation, and the knavery of certain dealers has led them to sell the productions of other manufacturers as the Kilburn & Gates article. In order to expose this imposition, and place the people on their guard, the latter firm have adopted the plan of stamping every article they manufacture with their initials and trade-mark. It is to be hoped that this safeguard will serve to protect purchasers in future.

"LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS."—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have in press for immediate publication a "Life of Charles Dickens," by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. This work will contain letters never before published, and a great many interesting reminiscences, together with a number of uncollected pieces in prose and verse. The book will be embellished with a new engraved likeness of Mr. Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a short time before his death.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PANIC-STRUCK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant Sozodont make that discovery.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at No. 1219 Chesnut street, calls attention to the large sale of new and first-class Furniture for account of manufacturers, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

FEW WHO HAVE EVER TRIED THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, are tempted to leave that pattern hotel for any other.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE:" no well-regulated family will be without it.

MARRIED.

MILLER—BROOMELL.—On the 4th of July, 1870, by the Rev. Jacob Miller, Rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Mr. JOHN MILLER to Miss GRACE KEYSER BROOMELL, both of this city.

REINHART—MASTBAUM.—On the 15th of June, 1870, by Rev. M. Bastro, Julianna Street Synagogue, Mr. HARRY E. REINHART, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH MASTBAUM, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BLACKHURST.—On the 4th instant, HENRY BLACKHURST, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 Master street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

GRIFFITHS.—On the 4th instant, ELLEN F., wife of J. S. Griffiths, and daughter of the late Thomas Waddill, of Fayetteville, N. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Dr. C. M. Griffiths, Old York road, above Nicetown lane, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. (New York city, Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.)

KERR.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, JOSEPH KERR.

The male friends and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1411 Spruce street, on Friday morning, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock.

LE NOIR.—Reserve Officer JOHN S. LE NOIR died July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1323 Hancock street, Seventeenth ward, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M.

TABER.—On the afternoon of the 5th instant, MARY ANN, wife of William E. Taber, and daughter of the late Robert Johnston.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNG.—On the 4th instant, WILLIAM J. YOUNG, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Scots' Thistle Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 816 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Union Ground, Sixth and Federal streets.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.
Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.
Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.
Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.
Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fiter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J., a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 237 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1338 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY

is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.

William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.

Mrs. E. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Snively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.

S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 9 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aiello.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address,
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstuim 6 26 d1m 7 26 thstuim

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL, } Proprietors.
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, }

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, is open for the season. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, is open for the season. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT T. FUREY, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN MEPZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE).
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street. M. B. FIELD.
6 11 1m

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. GULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,
JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1303 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe Street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.
Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

FOR SALE — GOOD-WILL, STOCK, AND fixtures of the liquor and grocery store No. 1336 PEARL Street. 7 5 3t

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of
ELEGANT PLATED WARES
FROM THE
Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.
They have a very full line of
COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.
Complete Table Outfits
In plain practical designs and matching throughout
At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.
6 1 wfmtfrp

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
WATER-COOLER AND RE-
FRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Wagner, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brunner, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koch, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS.
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO,
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO
Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes and the West.
Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.
Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.
The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.
FIVE DAILY TH

SHOOTING STARS.

We have seen that Chladni, in his "Reflections on the Origin of Divers Masses of Native Iron, and Notably of that Found by Pallas in Siberia," published in 1794, considered shooting stars to be exactly the same as meteors, fireballs, or bolides, only passing at great distances from the surface on the earth. That distance he held to be the only cause of the small apparent dimensions they offer to our view. But observation has revealed a circumstance which prevents our adopting those notions respecting their real nature.

At certain epochs there occurs a considerable increase in the number of shooting stars seen within a given time. The frequency of their appearance even becomes so great as to give it all the character of a veritable shower of stars. If shooting stars and bolides were really identical, the latter, together with the showers of aerolites which often accompany them, ought especially to show themselves at the same time as the grand displays of shooting stars. Now, nothing of the kind takes place. The two sets of phenomena appear to have no connection whatever with each other. Shooting stars seem to be of a nature peculiar to themselves; and it is only by studying them directly that we can hope to obtain information respecting the cause of this curious phenomenon.

No doubt, as soon as it is granted that meteors are solid bodies existing in space, which the earth falls in with while revolving in her orbit, it is very natural to admit that something analogous is the cause of shooting stars, and to regard them also as betraying the presence of certain bodies in the portion of space traversed by the earth. Nevertheless, the capital circumstance just pointed out, and from which it results that meteors and shooting stars constitute two distinct orders of phenomena, has raised and left doubts respecting the real nature of shooting stars. Some philosophers have persisted in assigning to them a purely atmospheric origin, and have even endeavored to find in them a clue to the meteorological phenomena of which our atmosphere is the seat. Recent discoveries, however, have removed all doubt upon the subject; the atmospheric theory of shooting stars must henceforth be abandoned. We will succinctly follow Mr. Delaunay in his statement of the clear and precise notions respecting this matter which we now possess.

The first thing to be done, in the study of shooting stars, is to ascertain their distance from us. The observations required for that purpose are very simple. Two observers stationed at different spots sufficiently distant from each other, will not behold the same shooting star to be tracing the same course across the firmament. The straight lines drawn from the two places of observation to the shooting star will cross at that point (namely, the shooting star), and then diverge until they reach two different points on the celestial vault. Other circumstances being the same, the two points of the celestial sphere on which the shooting star is projected at any given instant, for each one of the two observers, will be the more distant from each other the nearer the shooting star is to the earth. Hence it will be easily understood that, by certain calculations which there is no need to detail here, the height of a shooting star above the earth's sunface may be ascertained from data, furnished by its simultaneous observation at two different spots. It is the same process as the method employed by astronomers to determine the parallax of a heavenly body, and consequently its distance from the earth.

The first observations in accordance with this method date from 1798. They were made by Brandes and Benzenberg, then students in the University of Gottingen. Until then, there existed no observations of shooting stars: except that Bridone, in his "Tour through Sicily," states that he saw them exactly the same, from the summit of Mount St. Bernard, in Switzerland, and of Mount Etna in Sicily, as on the sea shore. The conclusion was, that a very considerable altitude may be assigned to shooting stars. By comparing the different results obtained between 1798 and 1863, Alexander Herschel (the grandson of William) found the average height of a shooting star above the earth to be, at the commencement of its appearance, one hundred and thir teen kilometres, and at the end eighty-seven. Mr. Newton, of New Haven United States, arrived at the respective numbers of one hundred and eighteen and eighty-one kilometres; Father Secchi, of Rome, found them to be one hundred and twenty, and eighty kilometres respectively. The agreement between these different results is as satisfactory as can be wished. We may fairly take Secchi's figures as representing in round numbers the average height of a shooting star above the earth, at the beginning and at the end of its appearance. Those figures, reduced to English miles, also in round numbers, are seventy-five and fifty respectively. Seventy-five miles above the earth's surface being not an extreme but an average height, it must be allowed that the first appearance of shooting stars occurs at a very considerable altitude.

The velocity with which shooting stars move is more difficult to determine than their distance from us. It is certain that their speed is great, compared with the velocities which we have occasion to observe on the surface of the earth; but the numerical value of that speed still remains so indeterminate that it is absolutely impossible to make it the base of any conclusions. It cannot be employed for determining the orbit described in space by the moving body to whose presence the phenomenon is due. Nevertheless, the determination of that orbit is very important, and it will be easily understood that observers have turned their attention in that direction.

When it is proposed to determine the orbit of a new star, planet, or comet, the first thing is to observe it as accurately as possible, in three different positions. The data furnished by these three observa ions suffice to deduce from them the orbit of the star; and the more distant from each other the three positions are in which the moving body has been observed, the more correct is the result. A like mode of proceeding is evidently impracticable for determining the orbit described by a shooting star. The short duration of its visability does not allow it to be observed in three distinct positions with the requisite precision; which precision ought to be all the greater, because the three successive positions can only extend over a very small arc of the trajectory of the moving body. It is only by combining the knowledge of the position of the shooting star, at a given instant, with the amount and direction of its velocity at that instant, that we can hope to succeed in determining the orbit which it describes. The great difficulty of the question lies in discovering the rate and the direction of the velocity. It has just been stated that it is almost impossible to make this much-needed discovery by direct observations. Astronomers have succeeded in overcoming the difficulty by considering the phenomenon of shooting stars as a whole, instead of persisting in the observation and study of these luminous bodies one by one.

The most striking feature of the curious phenomenon we are examining, is the occurrence of extraordinary displays of shooting stars. Brandes relates that, on the 6th of December, 1798, while travelling to Breme in a public conveyance, he counted four hundred and eighty through one of the diligence windows; from which he reckons that at least two thousand must have appeared in the heavens during the course of the night.

In the night from the 11th to the 12th of November, 1799—the above dates are important to note—Humboldt and Bonpland witnessed, at Cumana, in South America, a perfect shower of shooting stars. The phenomenon, already remarked in the evening, acquired great intensity in the middle of the night, and continued to increase until 4 in the morning, when it gradually diminished until daylight. Bonpland says that there was not a portion of the sky equal in extent to three times the moon's diameter, which was not every instant full of shooting stars. The inhabitants of Cumana were frightened at this unusual sight. The oldest amongst them remembered that the great earthquakes of 1766 had been preceded by a similar phenomenon.

These extraordinary facts were in some measure forgotten, when a fresh shower of shooting stars was observed in America on the 13th of November, 1833. Professor Olmsted, of New Haven, published a very important memoir on the subject. Calculating from the data sent to him, he estimated the number of shooting stars, which were seen at certain spots during the nights of the 12th and 13th of November, at more than two hundred thousand. The numerous accounts recorded of this event, and the publicity given to it by the journals, recalled the general attention in this direction, and everybody began to watch the case more carefully than hitherto. Regular observations of shooting stars were organized, and little by little there resulted from them a clearer idea of the general course and march of the phenomenon.

In Olmsted's opinion, the grand November display was periodical, and ought to recur every year at the same epoch. It was ascertained, in fact, that every year, about the 12th and 13th of November, there was a very marked increase in the number of shooting stars appearing in the sky; but that was far from reproducing the extraordinary spectacle beheld in America in 1833. In 1837, the astronomer Olbers wrote: — "Perhaps we shall have to wait till 1867 before we witness a repetition of the magnificent phenomenon presented to our view in 1799 and 1833:" a bold prediction which we saw completely realized a year sooner, namely, in 1866. The remembrance, by the inhabitants of Cumana, in 1799, of the grand shower of shooting stars beheld in 1766, doubtless contributed not a little to Olbers' belief in the periodical return of a like exhibition every thirty-three or thirty-four years.

But even in its reduced proportions in the years following 1833, the November phenomenon was not the less interesting to study. And soon afterwards M. Quetelet announced to the Academie of Brussels that the night of the 10th of August rivalled, in respect to the number of its shooting stars, that of the 13th of November. The facts fully confirmed his assertion; and the more closely they were observed, the more importance they gave to these periodical meteoric displays.

The first singular circumstance remarked was, the variation of the intensity of the phenomenon at different epochs of the same year. An *annual variation* was soon indubitable. Afterwards, by watching what takes place, not during the course of an entire year, but every night, it was found that, even in this short interval of time, there is a manifest variation in the frequency of shooting stars. This gives us a *diurnal variation*, taking a day to mean twenty-four hours. Moreover, although these so-called stars are seen to shoot from every quarter of the heavens, close examination shows that the different quarters do not furnish equal quantities of shooting stars. There is also, in this ressect, a variation, which is called the *azimuthal* variation. For instance, a great many more shooting stars start from the east than from the west; while, on the other hand, about as many come from the north as from the south.

The existence of these variations, annual, diurnal, and azimuthal, was for a long time the stumbling-block of the astronomical, or cosmical, theory of shooting stars; namely, the theory which attributes the phenomenon to the earth's successively encountering, while travelling through space, a multitude of small bodies dispersed in it. These variations were the ground on which some philosophers refused to acknowledge shooting stars to be anything else than atmospheric meteors, entirely originated and developed in the atmosphere which surrounds the earth. Thus, Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," says:—"It is difficult to guess what influence a more advanced hour of the night can exercise on these phenomena. If it were established that, under different meridians, shooting stars began to be visible at a fixed hour, we should be obliged to admit (if we wish to maintain the astronomical theory) the supposition—improbable in itself—that certain hours of the night, or rather of the morning, are more favorable to the inflammation of shooting stars, and that, during the preceding hours, some of them remain invisible."

In fact, if the phenomenon of shooting stars be occasioned by the earth's meeting a multitude of small bodies dispersed in space, what can be more natural than to admit that these encounters take place as much at one date as at another—as much at one hour of the night as at any other hour of the night; in short, that the phenomenon will occur without any periodical variation?

M. Delaunay, however, clearly shows that in consequence of the earth's motions of translation and rotation, uniformity in the appearance of shooting stars cannot exist. On the contrary, he demonstrates that, with the astronomical theory of shooting stars, the annual, diurnal, and azimuthal, variations must necessarily occur at every localify, under the very circumstances which are observed to show themselves; so that these remarkable peculiarities, which were long considered very serious objections to the astronomical theory, are really, on the other hand, proofs of its truth. We learn from this how mistrustful we ought to be of the first impressions which strike our minds, however probable they may appear, until they have been submitted to scrupulous and searching examination.

The reasoning by which M. Delaunay works out his proposition is too lengthy and too full of illustrative details to find room here. The inquiring reader, who does not care to take anything for granted, is referred to the original "Notice," which is so lucid and logical as to be easily understood by any clear-headed person familiar with French, who will peruse it slowly and with steady attention. We, therefore, simply repeat the statement that the three variations—annual, diurnal, and azimuthal—observed in the appearance of shooting stars, instead of contradicting the astronomical or cosmical theory of that phenomenon, and furnishing, as was believed, capital objections to its adoption, are, on the contrary, completely in harmony with it. According to that, then, there is reason to think that shooting stars are due to the earth's successively encountering a vast number of small bodies which circulate in celestial space, which reach from all quarters with velocities absolutely equal among themselves, or at least very nearly equal. Moreover (it has been concluded from the characters presented by the diurnal variation), the velocity in space of shooting stars must be greater than that of the earth in her orbit, and but slightly different from the velocity which would cause a comet travelling from the depths of space to make a near approach to the earth.

Another observed fact: At the times when the phenomenon of shooting stars occurs in its greatest intensity, namely, about the 12th and 13th of November, and the 9th and 10th of August, the shooting stars, instead of coming indifferently from all the regions of space, come almost all from determinate directions. One set, those of November, started from the constellation of the Lion; the others, those of August, from the constellation Perseus. This circumstance led to the separation of the shooting stars into two distinct classes. One class consisted of the regular streams which the earth periodically encounters every year, at epochs of the same date; those are periodical shooting stars. The others, on the contrary, wandering singly in space, in all possible directions, fall in with the earth indifferently on all sides; they are called, after Olbers, "sporadic" shooting stars. The shooting stars of the periodical November flood have received the special name of Leonides, from the constellation Lion, whence they seem to issue; those of the August flood, in like manner, have received the name of Perseides.

A further step in the inquiry was this:—M. Schiaparelli, having found the orbit described by the swarm of the Perseides, afterwards discovered a remarkable and wholly unexpected agreement between it and the orbit of a large comet observed in 1862, which orbit is a very elongated ellipse. This identity of the two orbits might have been the result of pure chance, in which case it would have been of little importance. But a second fact of the same kind soon showed that the idea of an accidental coincidence must be given up. The orbit of the Leonides was found to coincide with that of a comet discovered in the beginning of 1866. The hint being thus unmistakably given, by two remarkable instances, of the coincidence of the orbits of a swarm of shooting stars and of a known comet, other analogous facts were searched for. It was speedily seen that the shooting stars of December 10 describe in space the same ellipse as the famous comet of Beila, and, moreover that the shooting stars of April 10 move in the orbit of the first comet of 1861.

These results have thrown great light upon the question of shooting stars. A comet which follows in space the same route as a swarm of shooting stars must be regarded as forming an integral part of that swarm. It is no other than a local concentration of the matter of the swarm—a concentration sufficiently intense to render its mass visible, even at great distances from the earth. It follows that shooting stars are of the same nature as comets. They consist of small masses of cometary matter which circulate in space, unperceived by us in consequence of their diminutive size, and only become visible when they penetrate the earth's atmosphere. Like comets, or at least like the less dense portion of those heavenly bodies, they are in the state of gas. All observers are aware that the fixed stars are visible, without any sensible diminution of their brightness, through the tails of comets. Shooting stars present the same degree of transparency, as was plainly stated by M. Coulvier-Gravier long before Schiaparelli's discovery of the identity of comets and shooting stars. "Eight times," he wrote in 1869, "but eight times only have we seen the nucleus of a fixed star of the first magnitude through a shooting star, also of the first magnitude. If this fact is confirmed, as I believe, it will result that the matter which gives birth to a shooting meteor is transparent."

We are now, therefore, enabled to form a clear idea of the nature and cause of the phenomenon of the shooting stars, which may be stated in the following terms:—

Masses of nebulous matter, scattered throughout the stellar spaces, and presenting a high degree of diffusion, are brought within the limits of our planetary system by the paramount influence of the sun. At the same time, whether by the same action of the sun or of the large planets near which they pass, they undergo a progressive change of form, in consequence of which they are drawn out and lengthened into parabolic or elliptic streams or bands. By reason of their extreme diffuseness, the matter of which they are composed is far from occupying the totality of the space throughout which their diverse portions are scattered. Instead of that, it is divided into a multitude of partial masses, a sort of flakes of excessive lightness, lying more or less apart from one another, and having nothing in common but the simultaneousness of their movements in directions and with velocities which scarcely differ from each other.

When the earth, in her travels through space, meets with one of these streams or bands, a great number of the vapory flakes composing it penetrate our atmosphere. The great velocity with which this penetration takes place gives rise to a sudden and considerable compression of the masses of air lying in the path of these ethereal projectiles; whence a great development of heat, and perhaps inflammation of the matter of the projectiles themselves, if that matter be of a nature to combine with one of the elements of our atmospheric air. Hence also those rapid luminous trains beheld in the sky, which cease when the temperature produced is sufficiently lowered, either by the slackening of these little gaseous masses arrested in their course by the earth's atmosphere or by the cessation of their combustion in the midst of that same atmosphere.

If, in any portion of the primitive nebulous mass and of the stream into which it is transformed, there exist a greater concentration of matter, so that, by the mutual attraction of its molecules, that matter resists dispersion into isolated flakes, this nebulous nucleus (so to call it) will pursue the same path in space as the other material portions in the midst of which it was originally situated. And if it can be perceived in space at great distances from our earth, it will constitute for us a comet forming part of the meteoric stream originating from the rest of the matter of the primitive mass. We have seen that observation has already allowed us to ascertain the occurrence of several such instances.

A meteoric stream which crosses the earth's orbit at one point of its circuit, and whose different portions take several years to pass this point of meeting, ought to be traversed by the earth every year at the same epoch. Hence the periodical flushes of shooting stars which annually occur with variable intensity, according to the varying closeness to each other of the nebulous flakes in the different portions of the stream which the earth successively encounters. As to the shooting stars called "sporadic," they may be the result, either of nebulous flakes arriving singly from the depths of space, or rather of the portions of meteoric streams which have been closely approached by different planets, but still without being absorbed into their atmospheres, and which have consequently been dispersed in all directions by the powerful attractions which they have momentarily experienced from these planetary masses.

The resistance which the air opposes to the movement of the little wandering masses which appear to us in the shape of shooting stars, usually produces no more than a rapid decrease of their velocity; but exceptions to the absolute regularity of that resistance may occasionally occur, causing those changes of direction by virtue of which shooting stars sometimes appear to dart in a serpentine, or even an abruptly altered, path. As to the action of atmospheric currents or winds, to which the eccentric motions of a few shooting stars have been attributed, it is evidently incapable of producing any sensible effect, in consequence of the exceedingly great difference between the feeble speed of those atmospheric currents and the enormous velocity of the little nebulous masses which traverse them.—*All the Year Round.*

FINANCIAL.

GOLD

AND

Coupons of United States,

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Bought at Best Rates.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 26

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 7 1 3m

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

Second Mortgage Bonds

OF

Wilmington and Reading R.R. Co.,

Due July 1,

Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

7 2 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. rp

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 PINE STREET,

6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA

BENEVOLENCE.

The Receipts of the Leading Religious, Missionary, and Charitable Societies.

In the following statement is given the receipts of the leading religious, missionary, and charitable societies during the past year:—

American Bible Society, sales	$32,788 65	
Donations	314,276 04	$347,058
American Tract Society, sales	361,513 44	
Donations	116,171 05	479,081
American Home Missionary Society		288,102
American and Foreign Christian Union		116,689
American Colonization Society		71,089
American Sunday-School Union, sales	310,290 50	
Donations	118,753 40	429,043
American Baptist Missionary Union		209,053
American Baptist Home Missionary Society		190,351
Baptist American and Foreign Bible Society		16,054
American Baptist Publication Society, sales	254 514 90	
Donations	67,284 19	321,799
Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions, late Old School		271,940
Presbyterian Board Domestic Missions, late Old School		183,444
Presbyterian Board Publication, late Old School		123,534
Presbyterian Commission on Home Missions, late New School		185,617
Presbyterian Commission on Publication, late New School		54,928
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions		525,214
Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church		618,226
American Missionary Association		267,895
American Church Missionary Society		107,931
Protestant Episcopal Board Foreign Missions		88,141
Protestant Episcopal Board Domestic Missions		132,859
American Tract Society (Boston), sales	$83,212 80	
Donations	22,753 87	104,966

These, with other national societies, foot up a total for one year of $6 412,988.

LABOR AND LIVING.

Wages of Mechanics and Laborers and the Cost of Subsistence in the United States.

A document on this subject of about seventy-five pages, prepared by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is nearly ready for distribution. It contains factory labor—giving tables of the average weekly wages paid in the various industrial establishments of the United States (from "agricultural implement factories" to "woollen mills") in the respective years 1867 and 1869.

EXPENSES OF LIVING.

The result shows the increase in the cost of materials to have been fifty-eight per cent.; of labor 103 per cent., and of building lots 147 per cent. Most of the information was obtained by Mr. Young through the Assistant Assessors The collation and tabulation of a vast number of returns, involving great labor, caused delay and prevented their accompanying the last report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to which they now appear as a supplement.

WAGES IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following comparison of the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in woollen mills in England and the United States, in the years 1867 and 1869, respectively, is taken from the table on wages in woollen mills:—

Average Wages, Gold Value.

Occupations,	*United States, 1869.*	*England, 1867.*	*Percentage in favor of U. S.*
Wool-sorters	$8 30	$6 75	19·16
Wool-washers	6 25	5 50	13·33
Dyers	9 56	5 50	42·45
Overseers	12 76	9 00	29·46
Pickers	5 40	5 00	7·40
Carders	4 67	3 85	17·56
Spinners	8 62	6 00	30·39
Warpers	6 71	5 63	16·09
Reelers	3 78	2 75	27 25
Weavers	6 06	4 67	22 93
Burlers	3 78	2 48	34·38
Fullers	6 75	5 75	14·81
Dressers	6 22	5 50	11·57
Finishers	7 47	6 00	19·67

IRELAND.

The Protest of the Tories Against the Land Bill—What the Aristocracy Fear.

The following is the protest entered in the House of Lords against the Irish Land bill:—

Dissentient—Because some of the provisions of the bill are opposed to the just rights of property, and are admitted by its advocates to be unfit to be made the law in England and Scotland, and to be only justified in Ireland on account of the existing relations between landlord and tenant in some parts of that country, which they consider exceptional, and hope may be removed under the operation of this measure.

Because it is proposed that these provisions, instead of being imposed for a limited period to meet an exceptional state of things, are to be enacted permanently, and thereby appear to be established as principles which ought to exist by law at all times between landlord and tenant; and any attempt to repeal them, although the exceptional reason for their introduction may have passed away, will be attended with serious opposition and discontent.

Because this enactment of them as principle is likely to lead to agitation for the extension of similar provisions to England and Scotland, in order that one system of permanent law on the subject may be established throughout the United Kingdom.

Dunsany,	Malmesbury,
Moore (Drogheda),	Kilmaine,
Templetown,	Grinstead (Enniskillen),
Manchester,	Saltoun,
Dunsandle (for first and second reasons),	Oranmore,
Digby,	Somerhill (Clanricarde),
Redesdale,	Saltersford (Courtown),
Lucan,	Clements (Leitrim).

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Petition of ABBIE C. HALSEY, praying to be decreed a *feme sole trader*.

Now, June 25, 1870, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of S. K. NICHOLS, the Court appointed the undersigned Examiner to take testimony and fixed July 9, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for a hearing. The undersigned will take the testimony under his appointment, July 8, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at office No. 118 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH ABRAMS,
7 2 5t Examiner.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Roston and Meriden Manufacturing Company. No. 513 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16fmw 1m

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 SW§

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11 30 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A.M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.

5 45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 fm PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 a. m., 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·50, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route,

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK, ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETTT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York ..... $3·00
" " " Long Branch ... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11 00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·40 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·40 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6 25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't,

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION—AN ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—The opponents to the present system of admitting pupils into the Boys' Central High and the Girls' Normal Schools, are using every effort to secure the repeal of the rule adopted a couple of years since by the Board of Public Education, as reported by the Committee on Revision of Studies. Prior to the mode now in existence, candidates for admission to these high schools were compelled to undergo an examination conducted by the professors of each institution, and then the necessary number of applicants received certificates of admission according to merit, but now the examinations are superintended entirely by the principals of the grammar schools, and the pupils are advanced according to the demand by the two high schools. Under this plan frequently two requisitions are made before the vacancies are filled, and in securing the pupils it more frequently occurs that incompetent young ladies and gentlemen are obtained, who, of necessity, have to be dropped. Formerly there were more applicants than could be accommodated, and instead of being dropped, those rejected returned to the schools whence they came and underwent an additional six months' tuition, when they were again sent for examination, and, in nearly every such case, admitted. Under the "dropping" system, at the recent examinations of those already in the High Schools, 9 girls and 7 boys who had been admitted six months ago had their public school career ended by being unable to keep up with their fellow-pupils. The present manner of admitting cadets to West Point and the Naval Academy is advocated, and it is similar to that in vogue in Philadelphia several years since. They have a certain standard, which if not reached rejects the candidate, but that rejection does not debar him again appearing at a subsequent examination. This subject is causing considerable excitement in our Board of Public Education, a majority of whom are in favor of returning to the old manner of admissions, but they are unable to accomplish that result, by reason of a provision, which was adopted at the organization of the board under the act of Assembly transferring the selection of its members from the people to the courts, requiring that, to repeal any of the rules of the board, a two-thirds vote should be necessary. However, its advocates are doing their utmost to repeal a rule which they think is doing incalculable injury to public school education.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE INCOME TAX.—On Saturday last the Commercial Exchange Association held a special meeting, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The recent action of the Senate of the United States has created a fear that the Government may re-enact the income tax—a tax at one time tolerated only because of its supposed necessity, but now evidently unnecessary, and therefore absolutely odious to the American people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commercial Exchange, representing largely the mercantile interests of Philadelphia, do protest most earnestly against the enactment by Congress of any law imposing any income tax.

Because an income tax is necessarily unequal and partial in its operation, as is shown by the present bill, which selects about 200,000 persons out of a population of upwards of 40,000,000 for special and offensive taxation.

Because it is unpopular with and hateful to the people, the indisputable evidence of this being that thousands of remonstrances against and not one petition in favor of it have been presented to Congress.

Because it throws wide open the gates of fraud and perjury, whereby thousands of the dishonest can readily and easily avoid its payment.

Because it is inquisitorial, authorizing and requiring Government agents to inquire and pry into the private business affairs of all persons (whether they are liable or not for its payment); an impertinent inquisition, when unnecessary, and peculiarly offensive and odious to an American citizen.

Because the sum which the Govetament would realize from this detestable tax would be comparatively trifling, not exceeding annually over seven to eight millions.

And especially because it is absolutely and evidently unnecessary, as is clearly and indisputably shown by the enormous annual receipts of the Treasury, enabling the Government during the past fiscal year to pay off over $100,000,000 of the national debt. (A financial achievement unparalleled in the history of nations, but which, when caused by excessive taxation, is of questionable propriety.)

Resolved, That we approve of the faithfulness of the Secretary of the Treasury in collecting the revenues of the country and of his appropriation of its surplus funds to the payment of the national debt, but that we abhor and denounce the unwise policy of re-enacting an unnecessary income tax, and of continuing the present onerous, oppressive and indiscriminate system of taxation which now lies an incubus upon and paralyzing trade, commerce, manufactures and every other industrial interest of the country, and which savors more of the folly of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg daily than of the wisdom of the skilful financier and the far-seeing, sagacious, accomplished statesman.

THE IRON MOULDERS' UNION—ITS TENTH SESSION.—The Iron Moulders' International Union, composed of delegates from the various Unions throughout the United States and Canada, commenced its tenth session in this city this morning.

The meeting was held in Common Council Chamber, and was called to order at 10 o'clock by F. J. Myers, of Philadelphia, President of the Union. After stating the objects expected to be accomplished by the meeting, he said the first business in order was the reception of the credentials of the delegates.

It was moved that a committee of five be appointed for that purpose. Agreed to.

The President named as the committee John Garrett, of Troy, N. Y.; Archibald Morrison, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Peter Helvety, of Baltimore, Md.; John W. Russell, of Louisville, Ky.; and John Dance, of Toronto, Canada.

On motion, tickets of admission for the delegates were ordered to be printed.

A motion was then made that the Convention adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon, in order to allow the Committee on Credentials time to prepare their report. Agreed to.

The Union then adjouned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The present officers of the Union are J. F. Myers, of Philadelphia, President; William Saffin, of Nashville, Tenn., Secretary; and Peter J. Meany, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Treasurer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., President Myers in the chair.

The first order of business was the submission of the report of the committee appointed to receive the credentials of the delegates.

The report was read, showing the presence of seventy-one delegates, representing fifty-eight Unions.

The report omitted to include the names of the delegates from Unions No. 1 and 3, and on motion by Mr. Walls, of Philadelphia, the report was referred back to the committee for the purpose of having the omitted names added. The report was then adopted.

A discussion here arose on the question whether Unions Nos. 1 and 3 were entitled by the wording of the constitution to be represented by the number of the delegates sent by those Unions.

Union No. 1 had sent three delegates, and a number of the members maintained that the above-mentioned Union was only entitled to two.

The question was not decided when our report closed.

BOVINE.—No little excitement was created in the neighborhood of Willow street wharf about half past 7 o'clock last evening by a bull walking overboard. Boat's crew No. 1, of the Harbor Police, went to his rescue and soon succeeded in lassoing him. By this time the wharf was lined with spectators, and the now frightened animal commenced making for the Jersey shore. For a time a fierce struggle ensued, but at length the man got the better of the animal, and he was safely towed in shore.

A SWINDLE.—Yesterday a female, giving the name of Josephine Miller, called on the President of the Philadelphia Bank, and representing that she was poor and in need of funds to bury a child, obtained from him $11. It has since been ascertained that her representations were all false. It would be well for our citizens to look out for her.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Admission of Pupils at Noon To-day.

The semi-annual admission of pupils from the grammar and consolidated schools to the Girls' Normal School took place at noon to-day. The total number admitted is 109. There are now, including the new class, 530 belonging to the school. This number embraces 50 more than can be comfortably accommodated, and many who are qualified are excluded in consequence of the limited capacity of the building.

The following are the names of the pupils, with the schools from which the come:—

Barton—Ida Y. Cheston, Mary Emma Horn—2.
Beck—Sallie Hill—1.
Belmont—Mary Hare, Georgie Brickman, Hattie Simpson, Clara Bender—4.
Enterprise—Tillie Uhlinger—1.
Forest—Aletha Marley, Amelia Watkin—2.
G. W. Nebinger—Sallie Luff, Mary Stockdale, Sallie J. Hillis, Jennie Griffiths—4.
Hancock—Sallie S. Fortin, Sallie D. McLean, Ada B. Tolley, Mary E. Vandever—4.
Irving—Ida L. Warchem—1.
Jackson—Mattie W. O'Brien, Kate E. Woods, Agnes Martin—3.
Jefferson—Ellen Eisenhower, Anna Mathews, Medora Carpenter, Emily Lippincott—4.
Kenderton—Ella Costen—1.
Keystone—Lizzie F. Finnegan, Liddie C. Minehan, Bertie C. Josephs, Cornie M. Books—4.
Levering—Laura E. Righter—1.
Lincoln—Maggie C. Wylie, Mary Y. Maxwell, Maggie McNutt, Emma Dodson—4.
Locust Street—Annie Bell, Rebecca Selfridge, Sallie Winchester, Mary Leggett—4.
Ludlow—Annie Newgarden, Amelia Buckley, Mary Mitchell—3.
Manayunk—Alice Craven, Martha Tappen—2.
Marshall—Louisa Dungan, Katie Sprott, Rebecca Shallcross—3.
Monroe—Louisa Graf, Clara Kettle, Mary Davey, Mary Sagee—4.
Mount Vernon—Mary Bouton, Lillie Hand, Bella White, Rose V. McDede—4.
Newton—Ida Watson, Ada B. Richardson, Kate Fryer, Tillie S. Riley—4.
Northeastern—Lucy Naisby, Louisa Hanhauser, Eugenie Schaeffer, Hattie Parker—4.
Northwestern—Annie Watson, Ella Wingate, Amanda C. Beitler, J. U. Starr—4.
Northern Liberties—Mary Garman, Laura Burns, Mary S. Scheideman, Kate Murphy—4.
Price—Lizzie Bircher, Belle Atkinson, Maggie Loughridge, Eliza Wilson—4.
Reynolds—Maggie Black, Lidie Fagan, Kate Fagan—3.
Ringgold—Lizzie S. Tait, Mary J. Crocier, Helena Brandt, Kate A. Byrnes—4.
Rittenhouse—Annie C. Hodson, Julia H. Benson—2.
Roxborough—Addie L. Wright—1.
Southeastern—Georgie E. Watkins, Ellie Hagan, Kate E. Greble—3.
Southwestern—Louisa Hartman, Lizzie Rutherford, Jennie Beale, Mary J. Buggy—4.
Twentieth Section, East—Kate Shapley, Ida Anderson, Mary Town, Florence Howard—4.
University—Emily Cox—1.
Vaughan—Emma Holdcroft, Bella Godfrey, Mamie Rice, Emily J. Creighton—4.
Weccacoe—Annie J. Maas, Kate S. Culver, Alice A. Gigon—3.
Wyoming—Fanny Allen, Ella Roberts, Ida Wahl, Annie Esler—4.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, was held at about noon today in the rooms of the society, S. W. corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. In the absence of the President, Dr. King took the chair.

Various communications were received and read, among which was one from a cheese factory at Eleventh and Wharton streets, asking that a committee of the society be instructed to visit the establishment. The communication was received and referred to a committee of three, who had visited a similar establishment in Chester county, with instructions to visit this also.

A communication was also received from a committee appointed to examine the working of the "patent revolving mould-board plough," at the experimental farm of Eastern Pennsylvania. The committee reported that the plough was satisfactory in all respects.

After other business of little importance, the society, of which but a small representation was present, adjourned.

A MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.—At noon to-morrow a public meeting of the merchants of Philadelphia will be held in the office of the Clerks of Councils, to consult upon the advisability of the modification in the lease held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. This change is requested by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order that they may compete with the New York roads in obtaining the lake trade for Philadelphia. The matter was referred to the Council Committee on Railroads, and they have deemed the matter of so much importance that they have taken the above step, and request a general attendance of merchants.

THE TRIP OF THE ATHLETIC.—The Athletic Base Ball Club of this city will start on their Western championship tour on the 23d instant. The following is their programme of arrangements:—

Allegheny Club, Pittsburg, July 25.
Riverside Club, Portsmouth, Ohio, July 26.
Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, July 28.
Chicago Club, Chicago, Illinois, August 2.
Forest City, Rockford, Illinois, August 4.
Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio, August 6.
Harvards, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, August 9 (reception game).

OYSTER JACK.—In the western portion of our city resides an individual styled "Oyster Jack," whose proper name is John C. Perry. Yesterday Jack, who is somewhat of a pugilist, entered the drinkery of one Walker, on Market street, near Thirty-first, and raised a row. The noise attracted a police officer, who took Perry home. About half an hour later he appeared with a heavy Colt's revolver, in search of Walker, whom he threatened to shoot. This time he was taken by a policeman to the station house, and Alderman Randall sent him to prison.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CONTRACTS.—The following contracts were awarded yesterday for the erection of public school houses:—To George Brinkworth, for the building at Frankford road and Helen street; to W. C. Mackie, for the building on College street, Germantown; to C. C. Carman, for the building at Twenty-third and Jefferson streets; to C. C. Carman, for the building on Carpenter street, above Ninth.

SALE OF A CHURCH BUILDING.—By an unanimous vote last evening, the building and ground of the Second Universalist Church, on Eighth street above Noble, was ordered to be sold to William Howell, Esq., for the sum of $20,250. A committee was also directed to purchase the Green Hill Presbyterian Church building on Girard avenue, below Seventeenth street, provided the sum does not exceed $35,000.

ROW IN A CHURCH.—Daniel and Rosaline Jacobs, natives of the Nutmeg State, are possessed of the idea that they are especially called on to preach the Gospel. Last night they entered a church on Sixth street, below Lombard, and insisted on occupying the pulpit. The result was a row, Daniel and Rosaline were ejected, and a couple of policemen escorted them to prison.

THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Board of Brokers has appropriated $250 towards the expenses incident to the visit of the 7th New York Regiment, and a check for that amount has been handed to Major-General C. M. Prevost, Commanding First Division Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THEFT OF IRON.—Albert Fletcher, aged sixteen, residing at No. 1206 Lombard street, was last night detected in the act of stealing iron from Thomas Mill, Twelfth and Buttonwood. Albert now lingers in the "Hotel de Perkins."

LARCENY.—Thomas G. Hough, residing at Eleventh and Fitzwater streets, has been sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall for stealing a gold watch, chain, and three rings from the woman with whom he lived.

I. O. W. B.—Philip Hollsworth, residing at No. 403 Maria street, last night returned home intoxicated, and, feeling heroic, beat his wife shamefully. Alderman Toland sent him to prison.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
325 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The New York Collectorship.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Currency and Pension Bills

Funding the Public Debt.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Suit Against the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Samuel Brannan has commenced suit against Leland Stanford and other directors and officers of the Central Pacific Railroad, and of other corporations, and in the complaint alleges that he subscribed and paid for 200 shares of Central Pacific Railroad stock and now owns them; that the defendants subscribed for and agreed to pay for 650 shares, but that the said stock was issued to them without a consideration; that the defendants illegally, as directors of the Central Pacific road, issued to themselves and others a large amount of stock of said corporation without valuable consideration, and said directors managed the offices of the company for their individual benefit to the detriment of other stockholders. Plaintiff estimates the various subsidies of the company at over one hundred and fifty-six millions, and charges that only part of the same has been legitimately expended, and that the directors have wrongfully converted the remainder to their own use. He charges that a contract of the company was organized under the name of Crocker & Company, through which the directors let contracts to themselves, in some instances at two hundred per cent. above the value of work done; the aggregate profits of which to the defendants is seven million dollars.

The plaintiff claims that the profits of the Central Pacific Road should be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders. He gives a history of the connection of Wells, Fargo & Co., with the road, whereby for the consideration of an exclusive contract for carrying express packages, bullion, etc., the stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. was "watered," and one million and a half dollars of "watered" stock delivered to the directors of the railroad company.

He avers that the Central and Pacific Company has purchased the property and assets of the Western and Southern Pacific, the San Jose, the Alameda and Oakland Railroads, and the Alameda and Oakland Ferries, and asks that receivers be appointed pencing this suit, and that the defendants be restrained from disposing of the property of the company. Benjamin F. Butler is one of the defendants' counsel.

The Fourth in San Francisco.

There were a number of shooting affrays and one assassination in this city yesterday.

The fire at Gold Hill, Nevada, burned the principal buildings on both sides of Main street. The materials of the Peoples' were destroyed. The *Daily News* office was slightly damaged.

The Chinese quarters at North San Juan, California, were destroyed by fire on the Fourth, and one Chinaman killed.

The Astoria Railroad Franchise.

The purchase by Ben Holliday of the Astoria Railroad franchise gives him control of the entire railroad system of Oregon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Currency Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINTON, July 6.—The conference committee on the Currency bill, after being in session for over three hours, have agreed to report a measure which embraces as three prominent features the following:—To retire forty-five millions three per cents, now held as a reserve by banks, and to issue in lieu thereof fifty-four millions national currency in addition to the three hundred millions now authorized by law; to take twenty-five million national back circulation from New England and Middle States, and distribute it through the South and West; and to allow free banking on a gold basis.

The Pension Bill.

The conference committee on the Pension bill have agreed to report in favor of prohibiting the Secretary of the Navy from drawing any money from the navy pension fund unless he is authorized by law to do so. This was the main question in dispute in the bill.

The Funding Bill.

The Senate has agreed to a conference on the Funding bill, and has appointed Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, and Davis as its managers. The House managers have not yet been appointed.

Secretary Boutwell was at the Capitol to-day consulting with Senator Sherman about the bill.

The New York Collectorship.

A large delegation of New York politicians for and against Tom Murphy, the new nominee for Collector of Customs, have arrived here, and are hanging around the Senate buttonholing Senators to vote for or against his confirmation. Murphy was a member of the bread-and-butter, arm-and-arm convention which met in your city in 1866. This will be among the charges pressed against him by Mr. Fenton.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Pratt called up the bill for the relief of the United States and Brazil Steam Navigation Company. Passed.

Mr. McCreery asked unanimous consent to take up the bill for the relief of seventy-five Kentuckians from their political disabilities.

Mr. Drake objected, because the bill contained the names of persons who had persisted in holding office in defiance of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the incorporation of certain colored people of Memphis under the name of the Abraham Lincoln Association.

The bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Immigration Company, and to confirm certain proceedings in the Territory of Colorado, was taken up on motion of Mr. Anthony, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported with amendments the bill incorporating the contemplated Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, under the name of the Western North Carolina Extension Railway Company. The bill authorizes the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, and the Spartansburg Union Railroad Companies to consolidate for the purpose of constructing and completing continuous railway communication via Asheville, North Carolina, and Ducktown, Tennessee, to Cleveland, Tennessee, or Dalton, Georgia, connecting the ports of Newbern, Wilmington, and Charleston with San Diego, California, by way of the contemplated Southern Transcontinental Railway.

Mr. Wilson moved to set apart Thursday evening's session for the consideration of the conference report on the Army bill. He could not agree that railroads and land companies should further monopolize the time of the Senate.

After discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President announced as the conference committee on the part of the Senate on the Funding bill Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, and Davis.

At 12:15 the Senate took up the House River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, stated that many meritorious amendments had been suggested, but the committee had reported back the House bill without any amendment. He hoped the Senate would stand by the committee.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend by appropriating $7500 for the removal of obstructions in Town creek, Charleston, S. C. He said that, whole $900,000 was appropriated for harbor and river improvements in the North and $2,000,000 in the West, the South had scarcely a pittance.

Mr. Robertson demanded the yeas and nays. He wanted to see the men who would confine the appropriations of the public money to one section.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 19—all the Southern Senators, except the two from Virginia, voting aye.

Another amendment by Mr. Sawyer was adopted, including Charleston harbor in the general appropriations for contingent harbor expenses.

Mr. Abbott moved an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the channel at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

He said the channel was now so shallow as to seriously annoy the merchants of Wilmington, and proceeded to show the partial and unjust distribution of appropriations contemplated by the bill, only $55,000 being allowed for the whole line of seacoast from Wilmington to the Mexican line, and not a dollar for the great ports of Norfolk and Baltimore.

Mr. Chandler said that the obstructions were placed in Southern harbors during the war, and that appropriations for their removal could not be made until new surveys of those harbors had been made. Those surveys were provided for in the bill.

In the discussion which followed several Senators opposed the amendment as loading down the bill and foreshadowing its ultimate defeat.

Mr. Abbott's amendment was then adopted—yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr. Johnston offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the James river, in Virginia, and the removal of bars and obstructions from Richmond to and including Harrison's Bar.

Mr. Chandler suggested to Mr. Johnston not to consume time in advocating his amendment, as he (Chandler) would not now oppose any amendment which might be presented.

Mr. Johnston's amendment was then rejected—18 to 25.

Mr. Vickers moved an appropriation of $42,900 for widening and deepening the ship channel of the Patapsco river and Chesapeake Bay leading towards the harbor of Baltimore, and of $12,000 to deepen the Susquehanna River at its mouth, these amounts being in accordance with engineers' estimates. Agreed to.

House.

Mr. Puck introduced a bill granting lands to the New Orleans and Selma Railroad Emigrant Association. Referred.

Mr. Ferry, from the Post Office Committee, reported the Post Route bill. Passed.

Mr. Smyth (Iowa) introduced a bill to amend the act of May 12th, 1864, granting lands for railroad purposes in Iowa. Referred.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a Deficiency bill. Made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill appropriates $1,725,488, including one million for the expenses of taking the census.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. McCrary to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution paying $2000 to George Tucker for expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. Booker, of Virginia, was voted on and rejected—yeas 79, nays 45, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, Friday next was assigned to the business of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cessna, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Indiana contested election case of Reid against Julian, that Mr. Julian the sitting member, was duly elected, and is entitled to retain his seat, and that Mr. Reid, the contestant, should be paid the expenses incurred by him.

Mr. Randall presented a minority report, taking opposite views.

Mr. Cessna gave notice that he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill repealing the act of June 12, 1866, which confirmed the grant of certain lands to Jose Domingues in California. He made a brief statement of the facts in the case, showing the claims to be a gross fraud, and declaring it the most monstrous conspiracy against justice and decency and the rights of settlers on the public lands that he had ever known of. The bill was passed without opposition.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill defining swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. Sargent offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of the act of July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in California, or as abrogating any of the rights confirmed thereby.

Mr. Julian explained the necessity of the bill, and informed the House that the practice under the Swamp-land act has been to have the lands surveyed after a freshet, and in this way millions and millions of acres had gone into the clutches of the State authorities, and been dealt out to speculators in great bodies, without advertence to any rule or definition that would protect the rights of the United States.

The States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana had thus got 28,000,000 acres of land, most of it dry land. California was in the same predicament. There were yet several million acres remaining not confirmed as swamp lands, and the title to which still remained in the United States, and it was the object of the bill to save this land. He characterized the way in which the Swamp Land act had been carried out as a huge, frightful conspiracy against civilization and the rights of the people.

Mr. Johnson described the bill itself as a monstrous attempt at robbery.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Conger, Rogers, and Allison.

Mr. Holman moved to lay it on the table. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Julian, so as not to occupy the whole morning hour with this bill, the bill was postponed till the third Wednesday in December next.

Mr. Winans, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold lands in the Virginia Military District, in Ohio. After explanations by Messrs. Winans and Wilson, of Ohio, the bill was passed.

Mr. Hawley, from the same committee, reported a bill confirming the title in St. Clair county, Illinois, to certain United States lands therein. Passed.

Mr. Winans also reported a bill relinquishing to the corporation of Fremont, Ohio, a certain parcel of ground in Fremont county. Passed.

Also a bill authorizing the issuing to Stephen Marston, of Hartford, Connecticut, of a patent for certain land in Michigan. Passed.

Mr. Fitch, from the same committee, reported a bill to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district, and to establish the office of Surveyor-General therein. Passed.

Mr. Smith, of Iowa, from the same committee, reported a bill to vacate the Fort Dakota Military Reservation in the territory of Dakota. Passed.

Mr. McCormick, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of certain purchasers of lands from the legal representatives of Bartholomew Cousin, deceased. Passed.

The Senate bill to create a port of delivery at Duluth, Minn., was reported by Mr. Finkelburg from the Committee on Commerce, amended by attaching Duluth to the collection district of Superior instead of New Orleans, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the bill to pay $25,000 to the two daughters of Jethro Woods, inventor of the cast iron plough, was, by suspension of the rules, passed—yeas, 108; nays, 54—two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution directing the legislative voting apparatus invented by W. M. Springer to be placed in the hall of the House during the recess, at a cost not exceeding $10,000.

Mr. Cox remarked that one objection to the adoption of this machine was that it would deprive the minority of the parliamentary advantage it now has in the way of dilatory motions, but still he did not attach much importance to that objection, and he favored the proposition.

He thought that if the House had any sense of dignity, or any desire to save time and labor in the damnable iteration of calling the yeas and nays, the experiment should be tried. He would, therefore, cheerfully give it his vote. He had seen it used in the Italian Parliament and the French Chambers.

Mr. Dickey moved to lay the resolution on the table, adding that the thing was a humbug.

The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 88, nays 80.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill to carry into effect the decree of the District Court for the Southern District of New York, of March 2, 1868, in the case of the English schooner Sybil and her cargo, illegally seized by a cruiser of the United States, the decree to be paid with interest. Passed.

Also, a similar bill in the case of the British schooner Flying Scud and her cargo, under a decree of the United States District Court in Louisiana. Passed.

Also, a similar bill in the case of the British brig Dashing Wave and her cargo, under a decree of the United States District Court in Louisiana. Passed.

Also, like bill in the cases of the British vessels Volante and Science, and their cargoes. Passed.

Also a like bill in the case of the British steamer Labuan. Passed.

During the pendency of the bills Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, expressed his unwillingness to vote for them while within the last week six American fishing vessels had been captured by British war vessels and carried into Canadian ports.

Mr. Calkin also declared himself opposed to the payment of these claims until indemnity is given by the British Government for the damages done by the Alabama.

Mr. Dawes stated that the rule which governed the committee in these cases, was that the American Government should do right itself and thus be stronger in its demands on other Governments to do right. He should be sorry to follow the example of the British Government, so well censured by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Maynard asked Mr. Dawes whether he did not seriously think it proper to let these claims be defined and come in as a credit to the huge claims of the United States Government against the British Government.

Mr. Dawes replied that he not only did not seriously think well of such a proposition, but he thought that, in the face of negotiations put by the United States Government on the high ground of justice, it would be suicidal and the height of folly for the United States Government to say, "We will do the same to you that you have done to us." He should be ashamed were he a negotiator to be backed up by retaliation of that kind. It would be unworthy of a great nation to undertake to enforce its claim on another Government by any such small method of retaliation. He also stated that the aggregate amount appropriated in these bills was $685,852, with interest.

Mr. Dawes also reported a House bill of a similar kind in the case of the schooner L. S. Davis and her cargo. Passed.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statements as to the public debt since the organization of the Government. Adopted.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, July 6.—About 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in No. 183 William street, owned by Jones & Williams. The building, worth probably $25,000, was entirely destroyed. Among the sufferers were Henry Gumpert, restaurant in the basement, loss $1000, insured for $3000; Ash & Buckley, plumbers, first floor, loss $1500, insured for $3500; William Derryse, electrotyper, second and third floors, loss $12,000; Davis & Kent, fourth floor, stereotypers, loss $1500; Jacob Rome, lithographer, fifth floor, loss $8500. The fire extended to No. 24 Spruce street, occupied by Walter K. Barr, dealer in leather, whose loss has not been ascertained.

Society of the Army and Navy.

ALBANY, July 6.—The second annual Reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will take place in Boston August 5. Admiral Farragut will preside, and General Banks deliver the annual oration. Nearly all the most prominent officers of the army and navy have accepted invitations, and a large gathering is anticipated.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Russia takes out $80,000 in specie.

Gold Bids.

Fifteen bids for gold were received to-day, amounting to $2,065,000. The highest bid was 111 and 31 hundredths, and the lowest 110 and 76 hundredths. The awards will be one million at 111 and 12½ hundredths to 111 and 31 hundredths.

Government Gold.

On Friday the Government will receive bids for $2,353,686 gold, the same being the July dividend in United States 5-20s of the sinking and special funds. On Monday, the 11th, the Government will receive proposals for the same amount of 5-20 bonds for investment of the proceeds of the sale of said gold.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrived, steamships Moro Castle from Havana and Fah-kee from Bermuda.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"While the Wall street markets have been generally dull to-day, many of the larger dealers being still absent in prolongation of the Fourth-of-July holiday, the course of prices has justified our opinion that prices may rise while gold goes down.

"The earliest quotation of gold was 111¾, from which, after a rise to 111⅞, there was a gradual decline to 111¼ at the close, the market being depressed by the rumor that Treasurer Spinner was selling the two and a half millions of July gold interest belonging to the bonds in his charge. Of course the right of Mr. Spinner to do this is undeniable, although there is a disposition in some quarters to accuse him and the whole administration of gold and stock gambling every time this operation occurs, which it does about four times a year. By entering the market privately he is enabled to get the best price for his gold, and is thus able to increase the amount of the sinking fund. Although the rumor was quite current this evening, there was no confirmation of it to be obtained at the Sub-Treasury. While it may or may not be true, it is evident that it was used to depress gold for the purpose of assisting the 'bulls' in the stock market, who are endeavoring to buy as cheaply as possible for the generally expected advance which is to be the great feature of Wall street this summer. Again the market was lower in summer with a nominal reduction in the rates for foreign exchange, while the quotations for 62's in London to-day came the highest yet, viz., 90¾@91.

"The supply of money available for demand loans is still in excess of the requirements of the street, and the rate in such transactions is three to four per cent., according to the collaterals submitted by the lenders. The stock houses are able to borrow all they wish at four per cent. The Government dealers have large balances left with them at three. In discounts there is less movement, except for short dates. Prime names indorsed and double names are quoted from five and a half to seven per cent.

"The lower range of the gold quotation influenced lower prices in the Government market, but the decline brought out few bonds. The London quotation in advancing to 90¾@91 checks speculative sales and encourages holders. While the currency prices to-day declined about three-eighths per cent. as compared with Saturday, the gold price of bonds really advanced."

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Cotton dull at 19@19½c. Flour steady; superfine, $5·25@6; extras, $6@6·50. Wheat dull, especially for new; sales of old Maryland red at $1·50@1·60; new white, $1·50@1·70; Pennsylvania red, $1·40@1·45; Western do., $1·30@1·38. Corn nominally unchanged and receipts light; white, $1·18@1·20; yellow, $1·08@1·10. Oats quiet at 60@64c. Mess pork quiet at $30·75@31. Bacon firmer and more active; shoulders, 14½c.; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; hams, 23@23½c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17c. Whisky $1@1·01.

REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS' REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid Ice every day this week, at

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
Great Central House-furnishing Store,
4 7 stuth t7 148p No 915 MARKET Street.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Gard Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m§p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES
Illuminated with ARMS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS in the highest style of art.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
mwsf No. 913 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Transportation of Bonded Merchandise.

Gen. Garfield and Congress.

The President in New York.

The "Fourth" Too Much for Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bonded Transportation of Merchandise.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The sections relating to the bonded transportation of imported merchandise, which were added to the Tax bill by the Senate last night, provide that any merchandise, except wine, distilled spirits, and perishable or explosive articles, or articles in bulk, imported at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Me.; Port Huron, Mich.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal., may be transported under bond by common carriers to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also be under bond, to any of the following ports of final destination, where the duties thereon shall be collected, viz.:—New York, Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Memphis, Mobile, Buffalo, Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco.

Similar privileges are also provided for the transportation of merchandise across the United States to and from Europe or Asia, and adjacent islands.

Ohio Politics.

A private despatch from Garrettsville, Ohio, says General Garfield has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention.

FROM NEW YORK.

The President in New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—President Grant arrived in New York in the New London boat at 6·30 A. M., and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, very much fatigued, and almost ill in consequence of his Fourth of July jaunt in Connecticut. He was accompanied from Connecticut by Senator Buckingham, ex-Governors Jewell and Hawley, Marquis de Cambray, and General Babcock, his private secretary. He will take the 9·40 P. M. train for Washington, a special drawing-room car having been engaged for him.

The Railroad War.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—The railroad war in Dutchess county, so much talked of heretofore, terminated to-day by the withdrawal on the part of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company of all proceedings now pending to recover possession of the Dutchess and Columbia Road, thereby leaving the road in possession of those who built it.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Stocks weak. Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 91⅞; Canton Company, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 106¾; Adams Express, 68¼; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 101; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 200 barrels middling upland at 20c. Flour—Sales 6000 barrels State and declined 10c.; State, $4·80@6·40; Ohio, $5·50@6·50; Western, $4·80@6·40; Southern dull and drooping at $5·80@9·75. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; No. 2 spring, $1·20@1·25; winter red Western, $1·43@1·45